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Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864. NUMBER .

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	25
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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Fifty Thousand Copies Already Sold.

The TRIBUNE compilation of gems of the late Copperhead Convention in this city, in which preference is given to extracts from the reports of the Chicago Times, is having an immense circulation, and FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES have been sold. It gives the essence of the treasonable utterances of

Vallandigham,
Fernando Wood,
Cox and Long,
Rynders and Seymour,
Harris, of Maryland,
Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

with the lesser light of the bogus Democracy on that occasion. Let this eye opener to the intention of the Peace Sneaks be placed in the hands of every loyal voter.

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere, especially

Among Our Boys in the Army.

Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE NEWS.

The Draft is near at hand. Every man enlisted between now and Monday next counts on our quota. Much may be done in two days. We give elsewhere Col. Oakes letter to Gov. Yates.

The State Provost Marshal Generals have been informed that in the coming draft "volunteers may be received after the quota of a sub-district has been filled by draft, and for each volunteer so received one drafted man may be discharged." This order will give all sub-districts ample time to fill their quotas by volunteer recruits, and should operate as a stimulus to the exertions now being made to escape the draft altogether.

The military situation is not greatly changed since our last issue. Grant is still pushing forward his preparations and warm work cannot be much longer delayed. Sherman is still at Atlanta. The situation at Mobile may best be learned from advices elsewhere. It will be little strange if the reader is not fully settled as to the precise position of affairs, so contradicting are the statements.

Our Southern advices in our voluminous Washington dispatch are full of interest, giving glimpses of life in rebeldom, and a viger of conscription in behalf of a bad cause ... for loyal men to read and ponder just at this time of our fresh sacrifices in behalf of our holy cause. Look at the lean and thin ribs of the bogus rebel commonwealth, and how fresh and desperate enormities are being resorted to to prolong its foul existence. Then thank God that it has fallen to your lot to be outside this great prison house of horror, and aid with your might the arms extended for its destruction. A little more exertion and it will fall to rise no more. The pictures we give in our dispatch as to its latter day phases are powerful and telling.

At the New York Democratic State Convention at Albany, they hissed Fernando Wood on Wednesday, and yesterday nominated Gov. Seymour. The resolutions are a buttered sheepskin of loyalty drawn over a foul carcass of Peace and Disunion. These will deceive nobody who has read about the late Chicago Convention. The TRIBUNE pamphlet presenting the gems of that assemblage should be widely circulated in New York, and everywhere wherever the bogus Democracy seek to wear the loyal mask.

Fremont's letter of resignation is still withheld, but we firmly believe in its existence. His most judicious friends declare that he is not the man to retain his present relation to the Presidential contest, of traitor to the Copperheads. Of course he will not, unless he is bent on a political suicide which will scatter his political remains too widely for decent interment. Come down, John.

In Massachusetts yesterday the Republicans wisely re-nominated Gov. John A. Andrew. He is a Boston notion, very serviceable to loyalty, and model of zeal for other Governors, since the war began. Of course he will be elected by a majority so large that it will need official certificates to show that anybody ran against him.

Gold made only a faint fluctuation yesterday, and stood firm at 228¼ at the close.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the Illinois State Fair at Decatur. The occasion is established as a gratifying success.

Mr. Seward's late characteristic speech before a local Republican association is given elsewhere. It is timely and telling in its way, and touches the whole question of the coming draft and present duty.

The great outpourings of the people in behalf of loyalty and Lincoln continue, as witness our dispatches from Vandalia and Naperville.

Our St. Louis dispatch leads us to expect stirring news from Missouri shortly, since advices from Little Rock report movements of Price, and Shelby, which point to a speedy invasion of Missouri. Military movements to meet the same are in progress.

Seventy-eight recruits for the 4th Minnesota reached this city last evening, en route for the front. In a vote taken for the Presidential candidates, only three of them were for Little Mac, while seventy-five were for Honest Old Abe and the war. Is there any doubt how the soldiers will vote in November? Our St. Paul dispatch notes the preparations of the Vote Commissioners of Minnesota to visit the camps and receive the votes of the boys in blue. Minnesota has a splendid record in the war, as indicated by Gov. Miller's address to her troops, elsewhere referred to. She has sent 5,000 men to our army. Her quota to be filled is 2,133. How it is being filled a gentleman of prominence just from that State gives an instance. A small settlement of sixteen families near De Soto, fifteen of the men have enlisted, leaving one sole head of a family remaining. Why he is so unpatriotic is not stated. The town held a meeting and have provided a fund to aid the families that need it. Such are some of the proofs of how Minnesota loves the country. Her vote in November will tell the rest for the Vermont of the Northwest.

The citizens of Kentucky, who know anything about the politics of the State, hoot at Mr. Coomb's promise, made at Chicago, that the State will give McClellan, 50,000 majority. Nobody believes it. Indeed the impression is rapidly gaining ground, that Mr. Lincoln will carry the State, even on the part of those who do not desire that he should. The speaking campaign is just beginning, and every address is accomplishing wonders in securing the support of the most intelligent men in every community, for the continuance of the present Administration until it shall have closed the war, and restored not only peace but a united country.

Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, is in town, to-day, and has consented to be present and make a speech at the grand mass meeting at Springfield, on the 5th of October. Hon. John Wentworth speaks at Valparaiso on Saturday next, and at Laporte on Friday, and South Bend on Saturday of next week.

Mr. Wentworth will address the people at Palatine, Cook county, on Tuesday next, the 20th inst.

Items of the Campaign.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANARK, Carroll Co., Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 14.

On board the Illinois Central Railroad cars ... the politics of the male passengers ... resulted as follows: Old Abe 61, Little Mac 19, Fremont 2. A ... from the army, answered "Father ..." every time, and the 8th Iowa, every ... A boy on the cars offered to ... the Times for a TRIBUNE which ... Not being accommodated in the ... he then offered a Times and five cents, but ...

... day, a vote on the steamer "James ..." ... as follows: Old Abe 41, Little ... roll up a full vote for our worthy ... send him back to the White House ...

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

... Sept. 15.—The Republican ... [illegible] ... Boston and Hon. Whiting Griswold, of Greenfield, were nominated as electors at large, by acclamation.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Features of the Fair.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 15.

To-day is the fourth day of the State Agricultural Fair, and, judging from the results already achieved, it will prove, at least in a financial point of view, the most successful ever held under the auspices of the Society. The weather is cool and pleasant to-day and the attendance immense.

THE SEWING MACHINES.

The sewing machine war which raged with much violence in the exhibitions of last and the previous year has happily terminated in an honorable peace. In accordance with the wish expressed by many of the leading manufacturers of those important implements of household economy there is to be no examination of them by committee, or award of premiums this year, but each manufacturer was permitted to make such display of machines as he chose. Notwithstanding this cessation of hostilities, the parties are in the field as numerous and with as rich a display of their skill as ever. Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Wilcox & Gibbs, and Singer, which embrace the leading machines, are well-represented here.

Your popular Western agent of the Wheeler & Wilson machine, George R. Chittenden, brim-full, as he always is, of popular and pleasant ideas, has erected a beautiful cottage on a prominent, cool and shady bower on the ground, where his representatives exhibit his machines to the best advantage, under the nimble and expert fingers of several of his most accomplished lady assistants.

This is a feature that takes with the crowd, and the wide and commodious verandah and the numerous and capacious windows of the cottage are continually thronged with lookers-on, anxious to witness the almost life-like movements of Wheeler & Wilson's splendid piece of mechanism. The other exhibitions occupy the Art Hall, and are not without their share of admirers.

STOCK.

The forenoon has been devoted to examining cattle, and although the entries are not so large as I have witnessed on other occasions, yet in the matter of breed, quality and beauty, it exceeds all predecessors. I send you a full list of the awards of to-day.

All the rings exhibited to-day were remarkable for their beauty, and such a lot of cattle has rarely been seen in the West. It shows progress in a most important branch of agriculture, at once auspicious and gratifying.

David A. Gage, Esq., of Chicago, last evening purchased a herd of eight short-horns—one bull and seven cows, of Capt J. N. Brown, of Berlin, Sangamon county, at a handsome figure. They are a beautiful herd. Mr. Gage will place them on his farm near Chicago.

Emory Cobb, Esq., of Kankakee, purchased of J. M. Hill, of Mason county, the four year old Durham bull "Grand Duke of Adrie" which took the first premium in his class at this fair. Also, yearling Durhams—very handsome. Mr. Cobb has just been elected President of the Kankakee county Agricultural Society, and intends to impart to it a new vitality.

At 11 o'clock a trotting match came off for $300, the winning horse $200 and second best $100; best two in three. The entries were as follows:

1. John Williams names Daniel Boon.
2. John D. Franklin names Grey Eagle.
3. Thomas Smith names G. M. Patchen.
4. L. B. Chapin names Clifford.

Daniel Boon won the first two heats, taking the $200. Patchen took $100. Time, 2:32 and 2:31¼.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance in the afternoon was even larger over that of the morning. The receipts for the day were $2,200, and for the four days $10,700. Last year $7,580 for the same period, a gain of $3,120.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. Gage, of the Tremont House, Gage of the Sherman, Tucker of the Briggs, Emory Cobb, Phil Wadsworth and party, who arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, in Superintendent Rice's Prince Albert car left for home to-night via Tolono and the Illinois Central. While they remained here the car was located near the fair grounds, and was the center of attraction to many friends of the company.

Col. J. J. S. Wilson, Superintendent of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, placed a battery in the car, attached it to the wires, and was in telegraphic communication with all the world and the rest of mankind. An interchange of pleasant messages passed between the party here and M. Rice at Detroit.

FROM ATLANTA.

Important Official Dispatches of Grant and Sherman—Incidents at Atlanta.

THE DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 4th—9 p. m.—1864.

To Major General Sherman:

I have just received your dispatch announcing the capture of Atlanta. In honor of your great victory, I have just ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy. The salute will be fired within the hour, amidst great rejoicing.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

II.

All the corps, regiments and batteries composing the army may, without further orders, inscribe Atlanta on their colors.

By order of Major General Sherman.
L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.
By command of Major General Thomas.
ROBT. H. RAMSAY, A. A. G.

THE TEN DAYS' TRUCE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION, MISS., IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 10, 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, No. 70.—1. Pursuant to an agreement between Gen. J. B. Hood commanding the Confederate forces in Georgia, and Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding this army, a truce is hereby declared to exist from daylight of Monday, Sept. 12, until daylight of Thursday, Sept. 22d—ten (10) full days, at a point on the Macon Railroad, known as Rough and Ready, and the country roundabout for a circle of two (2) miles radius, together with the roads leading to and from, in the direction of Atlanta and Lovejoy Station, respectively for the purpose of affording the people of Atlanta a safe means of removal to points South.

2. The Chief Quartermaster at Atlanta, Colonel Easton, will afford all the citizens of Atlanta who elect to go South all the facilities he can spare to remove them comfortably and safely, with their effects, to Rough and Ready Station, using cars and ambulances for that purpose, and commanders of regiments and brigades may use their regimental and staff teams to carry out the object of this order—the whole to cease after Wednesday, 21st inst.

3. Maj. Gen. Thomas will cause a guard to be established on the road, out beyond the camp ground, with orders to allow all wagons and vehicles to pass that are used manifestly for this purpose; and Maj. Gen. Howard will send a guard of one hundred men, with a field officer in command, to take post at Rough and Ready during the truce, with orders in concert with a guard from the Confederate army of like size, to maintain the most perfect order in that vicinity during the transfer of these families. A white flag will be displayed during the truce, and a guard will cause all wagons to leave at 4 p. m. of Wednesday, the 21st inst., and the guard to withdraw at dark—the truce to terminate the next morning. By order of

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

TWO INCIDENTS AT ATLANTA.

A repentant rebel Captain, who came into the Union lines recently, says that when the morning of the 30th of August was ushered in, and the besieging armies reported retreating across the Chattahoochee, there was a grand gala day in Atlanta. Hood was in ecstacies, and ordered his cavalry in pursuit. They attacked the 20th Corps at the old Chattahoochee bridge, near Vining's Station, supposing it was the rear guard covering Sherman's retreat. The rebel hosts had an old fashioned jubilee; cheer upon cheer rang from their lines. The people assembled at the different chapels and poured out their souls in thanksgiving and prayer to God for so unexpected a delivery from the enemy. Parties, songs, dances, marriages, hand-shakings, and one general conflagration of triumphant joy revived and pervaded the whole city, until the roar of one hundred guns shelling the Macon Railroad, near Jonesboro, told them how sadly they had been deceived.

But on the night of the 1st of September there was a panic in Atlanta as immeasurable as indescribable. There was hurrying to and fro; the busy tramp of a defeated host; the blanched cheeks of a young chieftain, conscious of having been outgeneraled, and the deep, wild saddened looks of trembling citizens, beholding their city and homes thrown open to the eager enemy. There were strange bonfires, here, there, everywhere, in the city, followed by explosions, concussions and earthquakes. It was a night of terror and desolation.

THE RATION QUESTION.

Apples, peaches, potatoes, beans, melons, yams, figs, grapes and green corn, are grown in this part of Georgia, saying nothing about the live stock, poultry and honey found everywhere, which proved a valuable auxiliary to the commissary of the soldiers, and like hungry wolves they ravenously devoured them. While these luxuries last the sanitary condition of the army will be good and their morale excellent.

LOSSES IN THE 2D IOWA.

A copy of the casualties of the 2d Iowa has been furnished, and I transmit them for the benefit of the friends of that regiment.

Major M. G. Hamill, wounded.
Sergeant Cyrus Barton, E, killed.
Sergeant Charles Terrer, B, killed.
Corporal Otto Indes, B, wounded.
Corporal George W. Johnson, H, wounded.
Corporal D. Myers, B, wounded.
F. Shadwick, O, wounded.
Edward Streicher, O, wounded.
Lafayette Turner, G, wounded.
Killed 2; wounded 7—total 9.

LOSSES—THE SITUATION.

In the operations on the Macon Railroad the enemy's loss is estimated at five thousand, including a Brigadier-General and one thousand prisoners. Sherman's loss will not exceed one thousand.

Making a reconnoissance of the country in force, the troops have retired to East Point, Atlanta and Decatur, where they will rest a little while, and then commence the fall campaign.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Guerilla Operations in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 15.—The rebel Captain Dupeister's death is said to have occurred thus: His band is composed of about 20 men. The rebel Capt. Pratt has a similar one. A scout of Dupeister's was recently killed by Pratt's men, whereupon Dupeister's gang swore they would exterminate them. On Monday last, at Taylorsville, Dupeister and Pratt met, and took a drink together. Subsequently they left together in company. A short distance out, Pratt fired at Dupeister, breaking his arm and unhorsing him. Pratt then fired at him two shots, the latter whereof was fatal.

A band of guerillas entered Trenton, Ky., yesterday, and plundered the citizens. Guerillas, in small squads, are reported all along the line between Tennessee and Kentucky, committing all sorts of depredations.

The steamer Lawrence, laden with army supplies, was captured on her last upward trip, by the Confederate Major, Lorey, and compelled to transport his troops at Canton, Ky., across the river, when our gunboat News Boy came up and drove the rebels from the river. No damage was done to the Lawrence.

To Whom It may Concern.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.

To all Press Agents:

By a resolution of the Associated Press, and to avoid every appearance of favoritism or partisanship, you will please decline to send us all political news, except State and national conventions, and results of balloting. State and important city elections. All other political dispatches will be rejected.

D. H. CRAIG.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

FURTHER CONCERNING THE APPROACHING DRAFT.

Col. Oakes' Letter to Gov. Yates.

FROM WASHINGTON—MATTERS MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

Highly Important Budget of Southern News.

Rebel Advices from Various Parts of Dixie.

CAIRO AND MEMPHIS NEWS—LOSS OF A STEAMER—FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI—A THREATENED REBEL INVASION.

The Illinois State Fair—Fourth Day—Yesterday's Proceedings.

FROM MINNESOTA—GOV. MILLER TO THE STATE TROOPS.

From Springfield—Illinois Military Items.

THE N. Y. AND MASS. STATE CONVENTIONS—GOVS. SEYMOUR AND ANDREWS RE-NOMINATED.

From Mobile, New Orleans and Texas.

Matters at Atlanta—Official Dispatches of Grant and Sherman.

Secretary Seward on the Crisis and the Draft.

THE DRAFT.

Col. Oakes' Letter to Gov. Yates—The Draft in Illinois.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Thursday, Sept. 14.

Col. Oakes has sent the following to Gov. Yates:

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 14, 1864.

To His Excellency, Governor Yates:

SIR:—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have received orders from the Provost Marshal General to begin the draft as far as practicable in those districts and sub-districts where there is the least volunteering going on. The quota of every sub-district under the present call is ordered to be filled, and the draft to continue until it is so filled either by volunteering or drafting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES OAKES,
Lt. Col. and A. A. P. M. G. Ills.

In relation to Cook county and all other districts I learn that Col. Oakes will give every opportunity to fill by volunteering if the proper effort is made, which in Cook county is not up to expectation at present.

THE DRAFT IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 15.—The draft for the 2d district is fixed for the 19th inst.; in the 3d on the 21st; in the 4th on the 22d; in the 5th on the 21st; drafting those districts ... are doing the least toward filling their quota first, and to continue until the quota of the district is filled by volunteering or drafting.

Recruiting is still brisk; from the 27th of August to the 10th of Sept. 4,300 men have been mustered in, showing an increase of 3,900 over the last report.

SUBSTITUTES AFTER DRAFT.

Col. Roberts, Provost Marshal of the 2d Congressional district, yesterday received an order from Provost Marshal General of this State, saying that "volunteers may be received after the quota of a sub-district has been filled by draft, and for each volunteer so received one drafted man may be discharged."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Highly Important News Summary from Rebel Sources.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

From files of Southern papers we compile the following:

Major-General Whiting, in command at Wilmington, gives notice that for the present passes will not be issued to go down the river or visit the forts.

Major General Jones, commanding at Charleston, orders that all details or exemptions of negroes, under calls made prior to May 1st, 1864, be revoked.

The winter term of Columbia female college, South Carolina, opens on the 5th. Board, with tuition in English, is only $1,000 per half-year, and piano music, French drawing and painting, are $80 extra, cash.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 7th, thus discoursed upon the Yankee debt and finances. It finds them in a shocking bad condition, and concludes that Northern repudiation is inevitable.

Col. Johnson, State Agent of South Carolina, has ordered division No. 2 to turn out one half the hands liable to road duty for labor on the coast after thirty days from and after Sept. 27.

Gov. Watts, of Alabama, and Gov. Brown, of Georgia, have issued orders requiring all aliens to take part in the defense of those States, or at once leave their limits, and North Carolina papers urge Gov. Vance to apply the same order to that State.

Quartermaster Owen under date of Sept. 7 says to the planters of Sumter, Kershaw, and Clarendon districts, North Carolina, "The horses in Hampton's command are dying daily for want of corn. They must depend on you for supplies for the next forty days, and every bushel of corn you have is required at once, or the most disastrous results will follow. Send in your corn at once."

Brig. Gen. M. C. Butler has been made Major General, and assigned to the command of Hampton's old division.

Brig. Gen. John Rhodes has been assigned to John Morgan's former command.

Capt. Hill, of Imboden's command, recently went to Huttonsville, Randolph Co., Va., and captured 80 prisoners and 96 horses, and on his return captured 120 more prisoners.

The Petersburg Express of the 1th learns that reinforcements are reaching Grant in considerable numbers.

It believes he will soon make movement, probably for the South Side Railroad.

It is denied that Gen. Winder has been removed from command at Andersonville, Georgia.

All the Richmond papers speak of suffering among the poor of the city, and urge that measures be promptly taken to aid them more abundantly during the winter. Three free negroes convicted of theft at Richmond were ordered to be sold into slavery on Monday last.

In a brief article on the money market of New York, the Sentinel says the Confederates never meant to give up the struggle, but fight it out to the end for which they started—separation and independence. "Any success gained by our enemies but prolongs the evil day for them as well as for us, and if Wall street is as astute as it claims to be, it will understand itself, and buy or sell accordingly."

The rebels have organized a department of Southern Kentucky, embracing that section of the Confederacy contained within the following boundary, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of Salt River and extending through Elizabethtown, Glasgow and Tompkinsville, Ky., to Carthage, Tenn., then following Cumberland River to Nashville, thence with the line of the Northwestern Railroad to the Tennessee River, then west to Hickman, Ky., then up the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio River, then to the place of beginning. Col. Adam R. Johnson has been placed in command, and he has already issued his general order No. 2, in which he says: All citizens in this department between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, who are not exempt from military duty are ordered to report to their county towns, or nearest camp thereto, for duty as soldiers in the Confederate army. All persons failing to report will be conscripted immediately after the 15th inst.

The Bristol Gazette of the 1st says hundreds of Kentuckians are leaving the State on account of the Lincoln draft, and going South to join the rebel forces.

The latest accounts from Mobile state that the Yankees are changing their base from Cedar Point to Navy Cove. Navy Cove is the opposite or eastern side of the bay, near Fort Morgan.

Under date of the 6th inst., Wheeler reports to the rebel War Office that he had destroyed fifty miles of the Tennessee Railroad, as well as several bridges and much property.

Hood advises the rebel war department on the 9th that Sherman had ordered the removal of all citizens of Atlanta, and proposed a ten days' truce to provide for transportation of such as might desire to go South. Hood accepted the proposal, and he and Gov. Brown were arranging to receive them.

Under date of September 4th, Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, announces the fall of Atlanta, and says: The present military condition of the country requires that every man who can wield a weapon should be in some organization. He urges the people to form organizations of cavalry, and will give such troops some special favors. He then issues orders requiring all persons able to do service to assemble at certain designated places, on the 12th, for organization, and adds: "The persons liable under this order are those between sixteen and seventeen years of age, resident aliens, exempt from Confederate service, between seventeen and fifty years of age, and all detailed persons who are not in some Confederate military organization." He further urges those who by State laws are exempt from service outside the districts in which they live, to join these forces, and says that all who do not will at once be organized for active service in their respective districts. It will be observed that the practical effect of this order is to put into the field every male person between sixteen and sixty years of age who is capable in any degree of bearing arms.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 14.—The flag of truce steamer New York arrived last evening from James River, with four hundred returned prisoners of war from the South, including forty officers, in charge of Major Mulford.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 12th reports a very destructive fire at Manchester on Friday night last. Gilmour's large tobacco warehouse was burned, with one thousand three hundred and seventy hhds. of tobacco belonging to John Gilmour & Co., and two hundred and thirty-four hhds. belonging to the Confederate States. Messrs. Gilmour's warehouse was also destroyed, together with other valuable property. The total loss is $4,100,000. The fire is the greatest that has ever occurred in the Southern Confederacy.

The Sentinel has an article on Gen. Sherman's depopulation of Atlanta, calling it an event unparalleled in the American war, and without an example in modern times. It calls Sherman the chief among savages, the Captain of pirates, the prince among scoundrels and brutes, the foremost villain of the world. Sherman, it says, has given the war a new feature. Stern as it has been it is henceforth to be sterner—horrible as it has been it is henceforth to be more so. The people are ready. If the President wants us let him call for us, no matter about age. If this is the kind of warfare we are to resist we will strip to fight. Better for halting age or peaceful innocence to die in defense of home than be driven out in hordes to languish in exile. The last man and the last boy among us must take up his arms sooner than endure such outrages as that at Atlanta.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 12th, has the following:

MACON, Sept. 9.—The prisoners captured yesterday say Sherman will now reinforce Grant, take Richmond, and finish the rebellion. They also state that part of his army will go out of service this month. The enemy are closely massed about Atlanta. There is not the slightest prospect of an early resumption of hostilities.

MACON, GA., Sept. 10.—Wheeler's forces have been dispersed near Tullahoma by Steedman.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—Grant is still perfecting his lines on the Weldon Railroad, and pushing his line slowly to the west of the road.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Our prisoners were landed on Morris Island to-day, and marched in the rear of battery Wagner, guarded by a large body of sentinels. The enemy brought two new guns to Gregg this afternoon, drawn by twelve or fourteen horses. There is no news from City Point.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Advices from Petersburg are to Wednesday morning. Picket firing has increased considerably of late, and both armies are evidently preparing for a great struggle. There are many indications that it must soon come.

The report of Western papers that the Ninth Corps had been broken up, has already been contradicted. It probably originated in the fact that its 1st division has been merged into its 2d and 3d divisions. Gen. Julius White, of Illinois, was in command of the division. He is absent on leave, and the consolidation leaves him without command.

Brig. Gen. A. P. Terry, commanding a division in the 9th Corps, has been made Brevet Major General.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Hereafter, the statement of public debt will appear monthly instead of weekly. Its preparation made much extra work for a Bureau already over worked.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. Hooker's friends say he will be here on Monday next, and will soon have an important command. The first statement is probably true, and the last extremely doubtful.

THE PETERSBURG SLAUGHTER.

It is understood that the report of the Court of Inquiry in the Petersburg Mine Explosion Disaster has been made up and sent to the President.

THE MOBILE SITUATION.

The telegraph from New York says Mobile Bay correspondence of Sept. 4th, to the effect that four monitors had crossed Dog River Bar, and were in line of battle and three miles and a half from the heart of Mobile, is calculated to mislead the public.

Rebel Mobile telegrams of the 2d of September say "all is quiet, with three vessels in sight." On the 5th, "all is quiet, and no vessels in sight." On the 6th, "all is quiet, with seven vessels in sight in the morning and three in the evening." The people there evidently are not so much alarmed as they would be if the Herald's report were literally true.

Mobile telegrams of the 11th admit, however, that Farragut was endeavoring to work through the obstructions. It is probable he may have done so.

The forces under General Granger is so small, however, that he cannot do much in an attack up on the city unless he has received considerable reinforcements.

THE COTTON RUMORS.

It is learned that reports are circulating in various parts of the West, and particularly in St. Louis, to the effect that Secretary Fessenden has decided to open the cotton trade with the South to all persons, on the sole condition that all cotton purchased shall be shipped to New York. This is wholly incorrect, both in letter and spirit, and there is actually no foundation for the report, either in reality or intention.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Secretary Chase arrived here to-day. His presence gives birth to numerous rumors, and speculation of a political character, but as he has been expected for several days, as you have been informed, there seems no reason for believing that his visit is on other than private business.

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER.

Since the publication of Gen. Grant's letter of August 16th, to Mr. Washburne, many persons have written to inquire if it was not a forgery. Its coincidence of sentiment with that given to the public from Gen. Stanton's Bulletin will probably convince the most skeptical of its genuineness.

MILITARY.

Gen. Torbert has been made brevet Major Gen. for gallant conduct on the field against the enemy.

The Post's Washington special quotes from the Richmond papers of the 12th. Last Tuesday was observed in Petersburg as a day of fasting and prayer, owing to the threatened condition of the city. To-day was set apart in Georgia as a day of prayer.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.—The Commercial's Washington Special says the Republican has a dispatch announcing that Fremont is preparing a letter of withdrawal, and that General Hoover denies the report that he is in favor of McClellan.

Mr. Pendleton's friends here say he will not write a letter of acceptance, not having been formally nominated.

Captain Winslow, of the Kersarge, arrived here to-day.

GEN. MEAGHER REPUDIATES M'CLELLAN.

Gen. Meagher has returned from the army of the Potomac, and is ordered to Sherman. He declares that although he respects McClellan for his gentlemanly qualities, his letter of acceptance stamps him as unfit for the Presidency.

THE SOLDIERS DISGUSTED WITH M'CLELLAN.

Parties from the front report to-day that an extraordinary change has been caused in the political sentiments of the army by McClellan's letter. His feeble expressions have disgusted the soldiers.

POLITICAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—A Washington special repeats the statement that Gen. Fremont has certainly placed a letter in the hands of his friends, withdrawing from the Presidential candidacy. A Convention of the soreheads has been called at Cincinnati for consultation, and the reason that Fremont's friends do not give his letter to the public is supposed to indicate an intention on their part to repeat the farce of nominating him at that Convention.

FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

The Great Union Rally at Vandalia Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VANDALIA, Fayette Co., Ill., Thursday, Sept. 15.

A lively time, politically and socially was held in this town to-day. The Copperheads were engaged in holding a Convention, and thinking that they were in the majority, proposed a public discussion of the popular questions of the day—a request that was gladly acceded to by the Union men of the place, who confident in the right nerved themselves for victory.

The meeting was held in the large hall of the old State House, which was filled with people, young and old, men and women. William Bross of the Chicago TRIBUNE opened the discussion, in a speech of some three quarters of an hour in length, brimful of eloquence, patriotism and burning truths, which the Copperheads, as some were, could not deny or gainsay. He charged the Democracy, under the "Old Public Functionary," with having divided the Government, and that the Democracy of to-day were in favor of keeping the division perfect and intact.

The copperheaded luminary was an ex-preacher of the Methodist church, having resigned the Savior's Gospel of peace for that of the latter day Democracy. His character may at once be understood from the fact that he is now engaged in delivering political harangues of the deepest dye on behalf of the Belmont-Pendleton peace at any price party.

For the space of one hour and a half, he indulged in a long tirade full of copperhead sophistry, stale jokes, and the irrepressible negro.

Mr. Bross closed the discussion in a speech of some length, in which he demolished the Rev. Copperhead's platform, and left him without a solitary plank to stand on. The people then followed with cheer after cheer for Abe and Andy Dick, and the Deacon, and the brave boys in the army.

The fires of Unionism are burning brightly and fiercely—too much so for the cops—and from the indications exhibited at the meeting, it is safe to say that the people of Vandalia and Fayette county will leave no stone unturned to give a rousing majority for the Union this fall.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters at Memphis and on the River—Forrest Below Memphis—The War in Arkansas—Explosion of a Magazine.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.

Gen. Burbridge has appointed a military commission to examine into the administration of Gen. E. A. Paine, while in command of the Western District of Kentucky. I understand that Gen. Fry is a member of the commission and has arrived at Paducah.

By the steamer Belle of Memphis, Captain Dan Musselman, and clerks Kutler and Keith, I have Memphis papers of the afternoon of the 13th.

The steamer Commercial going up White River in convoy of the gunboat No. 30, Captain Grace, on Sunday evening, 11th, was attacked at Gregory's Landing by a force of rebels variously estimated at from 100 to 300 strong, concealed behind a levee. Fifty musket balls struck the Commercial, killing one person and wounding five. The fire was returned from the gunboat, which sent the rebels skedaddling through the woods. The boat then passed on.

The Bulletin gives the following particulars of the sinking of the steamer Jno. J. Roe. The Jno. J. Roe left Cairo at 5 o'clock Sunday evening, drawing one thousand tons, with the 2d Wisconsin cavalry regiment, Major Dale, 1st battalion, and about 400 men with horses.

Everything went right until about 4 o'clock Monday morning, when the boat had arrived about two and a half miles below New Madrid, running in a dense fog, she struck a log heap, stranded and parted amidships, breaking her steam connection. Her stern began to settle, and in seven minutes the only part of the boat above the water was her hurricane deck. The officers of the boat displayed the utmost heroism and coolness. Mr Jordan, the engineer, crawled forward and raised the safety valve, at a time when all rushed above and when he was left alone, thus preventing an explosion otherwise almost inevitable. There were nine ladies and two children on board, and they were all saved. Maj. Dale gave his orders with promptitude, but without the slightest evidence of losing his presence of mind. When the chimneys of the boat fell over, they crashed and hurt pretty badly three men who were asleep on bales of hay. The wounded men were pulled out and saved. A number of soldiers, contrary to the command of the officers of the boat, jumped overboard, and it is feared that some of them were drowned. Some soldiers ... horses, but about 140 animals were drowned. It has since been ascertained that few if any lives of human beings were lost. The John J. Roe was an old steamer, but had been recently thoroughly refitted at a cost of over $2,000, on which there was no insurance. She belonged to the Copeland line and was the largest steamer on the Mississippi River, except the Empress. She was commanded by an excellent and most reliable captain, Ben Taber and had for clerk D. McMillen. She had two pilots, Messrs. Caynor and Douglass, whose skill is unsurpassed, and who brought their vessel drawing 5½ feet of water safely out of the Upper Mississippi River, when other boats drawing only five feet could not get out. The captain and clerk owned shares in the boat, and unfortunately are heavy losers. The loss on the boat will not be less than $50,000. The cargo is a heavy one, but it mainly belonged to the Government.

A Lieutenant of the Fifty-ninth United States colored infantry was murdered in Memphis on Sunday night. While seated on a porch near Franciolis grocery store, on or near the extension of Shelby street, near Jackson street, conversing with some negroes. He was suddenly assaulted by four men, who drove up in buggies, got on either side of him, and forced him towards the street, cutting and stabbing him in the breast and sides. Near the gate he managed to draw and discharge a revolver, when the murderers becoming alarmed, jumped into their wagons and drove towards the city, making good their escape. The wounded man fell where they decamped, and was conveyed to camp, where he died soon after. One or two negroes witnessed the affair, but failed to give any correct description of the murderers. No clue is obtained to lead to their arrest. No other persons were assaulted. The affair is involved in mystery.

Corporal John Limbier, Co. B, 10th Illinois Infantry, while guarding the steamer New Iowa, 30 miles above Memphis, was drowned on Sunday last. He was from Pekin, Illinois, where he has a wife and child living.

It is now positive that at least one person lost his life in the fire in Cairo on Monday morning, the bones of a human being having been discovered yesterday on the late site of Brown's Hotel. The name of the person lost is not yet obtained.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, September 14. Via CAIRO, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Forrest, or some other rebel, with a large cavalry force, is at Coldwater, twenty miles south of this city, and another attack is apprehended. We have a large cavalry force at White's Station, with heavy picket lines thrown out.

Several dashes have been made on these picket lines within the last two days, and eight or ten men wounded and captured.

No uneasiness is felt by citizens. All seem to think the city perfectly secure.

The steamer Commercial, going up White River with a portion of Mower's expedition on board, was attacked at Gregory's Landing, on Sunday, 11th, by 300 of Dobbins' guerillas, losing one man killed and five wounded of the 12th Michigan Infantry. Colonel Graves, commanding, was badly wounded in the knee. The steamers Dove and Celeste, also loaded with troops, were in company with the Commercial, all under convoy of gunboat No. 30, and were also attacked. One soldier was killed on the Celeste.

The gunboat commanded by Capt. Grace shelled the rebels, putting them to flight through the woods. The troops then landed, and pushing across the country twenty-eight miles, formed in ... around Augusta, but found that place deserted. They took possession, finding plenty of forage, &c.

Fifty Minie balls struck the steamer Commercial.

About 9 o'clock Tuesday morning the citizens of Memphis were startled by one of the most terrific explosions ever heard there. A shell-house in Fort Pickering, containing some 250 shells, exploded, killing two men, one the guard, a negro soldier—the other an Irish laborer, and wounded several negro soldiers; one died during the day of his wounds. It was found upon examination that 110 shells had exploded. The explosion was occasioned by a spark from a steam-mill near by.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.

The steamer City of Alton Capt. Calvert, and clerks Speakling and Dill, arrived this afternoon, bringing Memphis dates of yesterday. All is reported quiet on the river between here and Memphis.

The flying rumors regarding Dobbin's attack upon Helena, last Monday, seem not to be confirmed. The latest arrivals from there are to Sunday night last, when all was quiet there.

The Memphis Bulletin has particulars of the explosion at that place of a magazine at Fort Pickering, on the morning of the 13th. A magazine of battery A, 2d U. S. colored heavy artillery, located immediately on the river bank, at the foot of the bluffs, suddenly exploded from some unknown cause, producing a concussion which was felt throughout a greater portion of the city. A dense volume of smoke arose, which was seen ... towards the levee, who supposed that the noise was caused by an explosion of a steamboat. It was thought at first that some sparks from a mill had entered through crevices in the door, and ignited the powder, of which there were about eight hundred pounds, besides a number of shells. It is estimated that about fifty shells exploded. Fragments were found scattered in all directions. There is no vestige of the magazine remaining, and the ground in the immediate vicinity is penetrated to the depth of several feet. The saw mill was only slightly damaged on the roof by exploding shells. The residence of Lieut. Col. Harper, commanding 3d United States colored heavy artillery, was violently shaken by the concussion, all the windows and sashes in the house being broken, plastering displaced, and furniture generally demolished.

The casualties were as follows:

KILLED—Private Geo. Washington, Co. A, 3d U. S. colored artillery; and Thos. Knevals, white Government employee.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Rice, Co. A, 3d U. S. colored artillery; David Macklin, Co. C, do; Sam Rice, Co. A, do; and Pat Smiddy, white Government employee.

About twelve or fifteen soldiers and Government employees were standing near when the accident occurred, and with the exception of the above, escaped.

It was thought that one or two more were blown into the river, but it is generally discredited.

Private Washington was on guard at the magazine. He was blown over a hundred feet into the air, and descended a shapeless mass, minus a leg, which could not be found.

Thomas Knevel, who was engaged repairing the railroad in the fort in front of the magazine, with several other laborers, had his head blown to atoms by a shell. His brains were scattered over the persons of his co-laborers. Smyder was wounded in both legs, and may have to suffer amputation. Private Macklin was wounded in the back by a shell, and cannot possibly survive. Sergeant Rice was also wounded in the back seriously, but it is thought not fatally. The other is seriously wounded, but is expected to recover. Others standing near were only prostrated by the concussion.

No injury was done to the armament of the fort, and the damages otherwise can speedily be repaired. It has been discovered that the explosion was caused by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of a sentry, the charge lodging in a box of cartridges.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Military and Political Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 15.

About 125 men belonging to the 29th Illinois regiment, whose term of service has expired, arrived at Camp Butler on Monday night last.

The 133d regiment of three months men, whose term of service has expired, bivouacked a short distance from the city, and yesterday departed for Camp Butler, where they will probably be mustered out at an early day.

A test vote for President taken at the Soldier's Home in this city last evening, 140 soldiers belonging to different regiments, many of whom had served three years in the service being present, resulted as follows: Lincoln, 140; Little Mac, none.

Six thousand dollars were received yesterday by the First National Bank in this city in subscription to the 7-30 government bonds.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Minnesota Military and Political News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Gov. Miller has issued an address to the soldiers of Minnesota, as he has been unable to visit them in the field as he anticipated. He states that 5,000 volunteers have been enlisted in this State since the 15th of last January. No State in the Union has done better than this in proportion to the population. The State now lacks but 2,133 men of having filled its entire quota.

The Commissioners appointed to receive soldier's votes are busily engaged with the Secretary of State in receiving tickets and instructions. They will leave for the various armies in a few days, and the first votes for the Presidency will be cast by Minnesota soldiers.

The McClellanites up here haven't heard from Maine yet.

FROM DUPAGE COUNTY.

Hon. J. D. Ward at the Mass Meeting in Naperville.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NAPERVILLE, DuPage Co., Thursday, Sept. 15.

The Union meeting advertised to be held at Naperville to-night was a decided success. The hall was largely crowded, and a satisfactory degree of interest manifested.

The speaker was Hon. J. D. Ward, of your city. His address was a most powerful effort, and was exceedingly well received by this people.

DuPage has heretofore been lukewarm, seemingly content with the knowledge of their ability to furnish a majority of a thousand, if required; but there is good reason to believe that the day of apathy is over, and that henceforth they will work not only to secure this majority to the State and national tickets in November, but to largely increase it. The fires of enthusiasm burning so brightly in the southern portions of the State are just reaching this section. This was the opening meeting of the campaign here, and it will be attended by excellent results.

Mr. Ward speaks at Sandwich, DeKalb county, to-morrow, and at Mattoon on Saturday.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Steamer Decatur Sunk—Raid on Iron Mountain—Threatened Rebel Attack on Cape Girardeau—Sad State of Affairs at Little Rock—Political.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The steamer Stephen Decatur, bound from Cairo to St. Louis, struck an obstruction at Devil's Island, near Cape Girardeau, and sank, last night. No lives were lost. The boat was valued at $40,000, and it is supposed she can be raised. She had been seized by the Government, and was insured for $30,000.

The following is an account of the raid on the Iron Mountain Railroad, seventy-five miles below St. Louis: On Tuesday night, about sixty men claiming to be Confederate soldiers, led by a man named S. O. Haub, broke into the telegraph office at the Mountain, and destroyed the instruments and papers, and cut the wires. They then went to the house of the manager of the iron works, made him and the engineer prisoners, and proceeded to the store and helped themselves to boots, shoes, clothing, &c., to the amount of two or three thousand dollars. While they were breaking into the store, Mr. Harrison went among them to see what was going on, and was made a prisoner and forced to stand in a line with a number of others who had been captured. Two Federal soldiers rode up and mistaking the crowd for Union soldiers, asked what they were doing. Seeing their mistake they put spurs to their horses and escaped, one with a broken leg, caused by a shot, and the other with a bullet scratch on his head.

The guerillas went to the house of the hostler and told him to saddle Black Hawk, a fine Vermont stallion worth $1,000, and also the yellow horse, another fine animal. They took eight horses from the stables. They threatened to burn the furnaces, and one of the gang remarked that the works ought to be destroyed as they were making iron for the Yankees. The furnaces were spared, however, and none of the houses were injured. After they had secured what spoils they wanted, they released the prisoners and moved off towards the west. They came from the direction of Farmington, on the Plank Road.

About 3 o'clock the next morning troops from Pilot Knob arrived, but as they stopped to get their horses shod, it is probable that the guerillas made their escape.

Important news from Cape Girardeau should reach you via Cairo. It is withheld by military authorities here. The report is that Joe Shelby with 4,000 men was advancing on Cape Girardeau yesterday morning, and the gang of 1,500 rebels in Dunklin county were his advance.

Reinforcements have been sent to Cape Girardeau, and it is believed to be secure. Gunboats are present to aid in driving off the rebels and assist in their capture.

Gen. Steele is uncovering Missouri in all directions, and is evidently afraid the rebels will bag him and his army in Little Rock. Such is the statement of officers direct from Arkansas. His removal would benefit the whole country.

Among the recent sentences of Military Commissions are the following:

John G. Kaiser, of St. Louis, selling powder and other contraband articles of war to the rebels. Acquitted.

William J. Rankin, of Missouri, recruiting for the Confederate army within the lines of the Union army. He was sentenced to be confined during the war. The first twelve months with a six pound ball and chain attached to his left leg.

Charles Bowen, of Wisconsin, same charge, discharged.

Mrs. Fanny Hoax, of Lafayette county, harboring and feeding guerillas, sentenced to the military prison during the continuance of the present rebellion.

Wm. C. Dickson, rebel mail carrier and guerilla, sent to the military prison for the term of two years.

A political meeting was held in Springfield and attended by the people of Southwest Missouri, last Saturday. Phelps advocated McClellan's nomination, when Col. Gravelly, of Laclede county, heretofore a Conservative, replied, arraigning McClellan and Phelps handsomely. The crowd gave three rousing cheers for Lincoln, at the close, and none for McClellan.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 14.—The troops under General A. J. Smith, who came up from Memphis to Cairo several days ago, left Cairo this morning. It is important that their destination should be kept as secret as possible, until they are heard from. Something they will be on hand to assist in the enforcement of the draft next Monday, if necessary; but where, it is best not to intimate. Others believe that another important expedition against the enemy, in a region not far distant from the Mississippi, is on foot. But you will soon enough hear of the whereabouts and deeds of this veteran corps.

Gen. Mower, with his forces, is also coming up the river from Memphis, to join Smith's command. The 7th Kansas cavalry arrived at Cairo yesterday, from below, for the same destination.

There can be no harm in publishing these facts. They only indicate that something is about to be done. To say what that something is would be contraband.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 15.—Second Lieut. William L. Laird, 17th Illinois cavalry, has been dismissed the service, for allowing soldiers under his command to rob peaceable citizens of the country through which his command was passing.

A man sent from here to Indianapolis to identify Quantrill says the prisoner is not the man.

A gang of bushwhackers plundered stores and destroyed the instruments in the telegraph office at Iron Mountain, on Tuesday night.

FROM ALBANY.

The New York Happy Family.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 15.—The Democratic State Convention re-assembled this morning. The Credential Committee reported that the Tammany Hall delegation was the regular delegation from New York city, but that the other delegations be allowed seats. Tammany to cast nine votes, the others two each. The committee on permanent organization made a report, which was adopted.

Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor, David R. Floyd Jones for Lieut. Governor; Jarvis Cook for Canal Commissioner and B. McNeil for Inspector of State Prisons, each by acclamation.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Convention:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the democracy of New York, through their representatives in convention assembled, ratify and endorse the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan for President, and Geo. H. Pendleton for Vice President of the United States, and that we pledge to them the electoral vote of the Empire State.

Resolved, That the patriotic principles declared by the National Democratic Convention, so nobly and eloquently expounded by its candidate for the Presidency, in his recent letter of acceptance, embody a line of public policy upon which alone the American people can restore the Union, re-establish constitutional liberty, give security to individual rights, and secure the return of a permanent and honorable peace.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the pledge of our candidate, Gen. B. McClellan, that he will, if elected, exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to secure peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future the rights of every State; that in this pledge and the Jacksonian declaration that "the Union must be maintained at all hazards"—that is the one condition of peace, without which no peace can be permanent—we present him for the suffrages of the electors of New York, confident they will accept him as the only candidate capable of restoring the Union under the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of New York is, as it has always been, opposed to the rebellion, and that we recognize in the victories of the national army and navy, and in the manifest popular determination to change the present Administration and return to the policy to which the executive Congress and the people were solemnly pledged in the Crittenden resolution, co-operative movements towards peace and union.

Resolved, The administration of Abraham Lincoln, by its usurpations, its disregard of the Constitution, its violation of personal liberty and State rights, its resort to military power to subvert civil authority, its temporizing and cowardly degradation of the nation in its foreign policy, its perversion of the war from its original object, and avowed determination to prolong it, in the language of Abraham Lincoln, to compel the abandonment of slavery, has become revolutionary in its character, and that it is the duty of the conservative men of all parties to unite in substituting in its place an Administration which will seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in accordance there with, the rule of its duty, and the limitation of its power.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of New York are tendered to the soldiers and sailors of this State, and of the Union, who have so nobly defended our flag and nationality; that we honor the living, liberally and generously care for the sick and wounded, and gratefully cherish the memory of the dead.

Resolved, That to Governor Horatio Seymour the gratitude of the Democracy is ever due. They can never forget that it was he who in the times of our disasters, and in the face of an overbearing adversary, was foremost in uplifting the banner of constitutional liberty, which he has since borne unsullied through every battle; that it was he who by his wisdom averted public discord by his firmness, repelled aggressions upon State rights and personal liberty, and by the purity of his public life and the elevation of his purposes, exhibited in the midst of general corruption, the highest qualities of a statesman and a patriot.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Operations Before Petersburg to the 13th Instant.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 13.—Rocket and artillery firing has been kept up very briskly since Saturday, the ire of the rebels not seeming to have cooled off yet at being surprised and losing so many prisoners. Some five or six of our men have been brought into the hospitals, the majority badly wounded, and some few have died.

Yesterday a large mortar opened on the right and threw a number of shells into Petersburg with great precision.

A rebel sharpshooter this p. m. stole across the Appomattox, and watching his chance, shot one of our men at a battery. He was soon discovered, and as he was making his way back across the river, a well directed shot struck the boat, tearing it to pieces, and it is supposed killing the occupant.

Deserters report that Lee announced to his troops on Saturday that he would give the Yankees fourteen days to get away from here, but did not say what he would do if we refused to leave. These men also represent matters in a bad way over there. They have been living on short rations, and these of poor quality. The first thing they ask on reaching camp is where are we to get rations. They say "we were just going to draw them when we left."

NEW YORK, Thursday, September 15.—The Commercial's Washington special says the rebels are constantly shelling Grant's new railroad from City Point to the left wing. No damage is done yet.

Grant has prohibited sutlers and purveyors from selling liquors in the army.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.—The Herald's correspondent in front of Petersburg, with the 9th corps, 13th, says:

"Deserters continue to report great dissatisfaction among the rebel soldiers. A new regulation has been established, that if a rebel soldier advances beyond his post without his musket, he is to be fired on by his comrades. If he comes forward with his piece, of course he is likely to be fired on by our pickets. The first division of the 9th corps has been consolidated with the second and third."

FROM MOBILE.

Dates to the 4th Instant—Farragut's Fleet Within Three Miles and a Half of the City.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.—The Herald's Mobile correspondent, of the 4th, says: Everything is quiet here, and there is no probability of immediate military movements upon Mobile.

The sunken rebel iron-clad Baltic still effectually blockades the main channel across Dog River Bar, but the Winnebago, double-turreted Monitor, has found a passage through the obstructions to a point nearly opposite Mobile, and can drop 11 and 15-inch shells into the city at will. The Metacomet, Sebago and Kennebec have also reached the same place and are in line of battle, ready to shell the city at a signal from Farragut. Mobile is entirely at our mercy.

The distance of the war vessels mentioned above, from Mobile, is about three miles and a half, and their largest rifled guns can throw shell into the remotest suburbs. The rebel rams and gunboats are in plain sight, but don't make the slightest hostile demonstration. They seem to have had enough of Farragut and his fleet in the recent combat. The rebel war vessels referred to are the rams Alabama, National and Tuscaloosa, the gunboat Morgan and one other craft, name not known. They remain above the city, in the mouth of the Alabama river, and just out of range.

The gunboat J. P. Jackson has succeeded in capturing the largest one of the three launches that have been hovering around the Mississippi Sound of late, with the object of attacking the Tennessee. The launch had on board a howitzer and other evidences of a warlike character.

As stated in a late Mobile paper, Gen. Granger's troops have constructed splendid fortifications at Cedar Point and other places, so that if Hood's whole army should reinforce Mobile and attack our position, with the assistance of the gunboats, the enemy could easily be kept at bay.

The Southern Iowa Sanitary Fair.

BURLINGTON, IOWA Sept. 14.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Burlington was held at Grimes' Hall, this evening, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the approaching Southern Iowa Sanitary Fair to be held during the State Fair, from Sept. 26th to October 1st.

Senator Grimes and others addressed the meeting. Liberal subscriptions were made, and steps taken that will insure the entire success of the Fair.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—There will be a special Communication of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on 2d Degree. J. E. CHURCH, Sec.

IS THERE NO CHARM TO WIN THEE BACK. To wake the love thy pride is crushing; Has memory lost no golden track ... Yes, there is ... Go to EVERETT'S 127 Lake street, and procure a dozen of his superior cartes de visite.

MEDALS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—I am manufacturing Photograph Medals equal to the best in the market, and will supply dealers at $1 per hundred or $8 per thousand. ... Send your orders to E. M. ROBINSON, P. O. Drawer 6266, Chicago, Ill.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The undersigned have opened a select school at room 17, Ulrich's Block, North Clark st. Special attention will be given to young gentlemen preparing to enter Colleges. For further particulars apply at the school room, or at the residence of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Clarkson D. D., ... Huron street. Rev. J. ... Prof. W. G. DYAS, Teachers.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. N. W. Spaulding's patent saw-teeth inserted in circular saws; also, repairing in all its branches. Duplicate teeth constantly on hand ... All kinds of saws furnished at the manufacturer's lowest price. ... N. W. SPAULDING & BROS., ... Washington st., bet. Franklin and Market, Chicago.

INSURANCE. Mr. James Van Inwagen having become associated with the undersigned in the Insurance business, it will hereafter be conducted under the style of E. F. ATWATER & CO. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1864. SAM'L T. ATWATER.

THE LAW OF WILLS, EMBRACING ALSO, The Jurisprudence of Insanity; The Effect of Extrinsic Evidence; The Creation and Construction of Trusts, so far as applicable to Wills; With Forms and Instructions for Preparing Wills, BY ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL. D. In one large octavo vol. ...... Price, $7.50. Just received and for sale by E. B. MYERS, LAW BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER, 11 Lake street.

FOR BUFFALO. THE SPLENDID STEAMER "Empire State," CAPT. H. D. PHRATT, Will leave her dock, foot of North La Salle street, At 7 O'Clock this (FRIDAY) evening. For passage apply to S. HOWE, No. 2 Adams House, or foot of State street. J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A LONDON DETECTIVE, A Fresh Collection of Detective Tales, BY "WATERS." Large Octavo, ... Price, 50 Cents. This is an entirely new batch of tales of the Adventures of a London Detective. ... [illegible]

RECENTLY PUBLISHED: Diary of a Detective Police Officer .. Price 75 cts. Strange Stories of a Detective; or, Curiosities of Crime ..... Price 75 cts. Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann street, N. Y. Also for sale by all Booksellers in this place. Copies of the above book sent by mail to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWERAGE BRICKS. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1864. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Sept. 24th, at the hour of 11 A. M. for all or any part of ONE MILLION OF SEWERAGE BRICKS, to be whole, hard burned, free from lime, pebbles and bats, square edged, and of the standard dimensions. ... [illegible] ... J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

MATCHED HORSES. PRICE ...... $1,600. ... [illegible]

PIG IRON. ... [illegible] ... A. W. MEEKER, 100½ North Market St.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 SEWERAGE Bonds, $50,000 Water Bonds and $15,000 Short Municipal Bonds of the City of Chicago. CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 14th, 1864. ... [illegible] ... S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS. I offer for sale one of the largest and most ... STEAM SAW MILLS ... [illegible] ... DOWAGIAC, MICH.

New Advertisements.

NEW LAW BOOKS. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Law and Foreign Booksellers, 110 Washington street, Boston, PUBLISH THIS DAY: REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF WILLS. Embracing also, THE JURISPRUDENCE OF INSANITY; THE EFFECT OF EXTRINSIC EVIDENCE; THE CREATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF TRUSTS so far as applicable to Wills, with Forms and Instructions for preparing Wills. By Isaac F. Redfield, LL. D. Price $7.50.
ALSO RECENTLY PUBLISHED: WASHBURN ON THE AMERICAN LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By Emory Washburn, LL. D. Second Edition, greatly enlarged. 2 vols 8vo. BLACKWELL ON TAX TITLES. A Practical Treatise on the power to Sell Land for the Non-payment of Taxes assessed thereon; brought down to the present time. By Hon. R. S. Blackwell. Second Edition, 8vo. Price $6. BISHOP ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. Commentaries on the Law of Marriage and Divorce, of Separation without Divorce, and of the Evidence of Marriage in all Issues. By Joel Prentiss Bishop. 2 vols 8vo. Fourth Edition. Price $15. BROWNE ON THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS. A Treatise on the Construction of the Statute of Frauds, as in force in England and the United States. By Causten Browne, Esq. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. Price $6.50. UNITED STATES ANNUAL DIGEST FOR 1863. By A. Fessenden Smith, Esq. Royal 8vo. Price $5.50. UNITED STATES LAWS. Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress. Government Edition. Royal 8vo. Price $1.50.
READY IN A FEW DAYS: HILLIARD ON MORTGAGES OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY. Third Edition, greatly enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. ALLEN'S REPORTS of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Vol. 7. GRAY'S REPORTS of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Vol. 11. BOUTWELL'S MANUAL OF THE EXCISE AND TAX LAW. Fourth edition.

LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTURED BY W. H. WHITMARSH, 126 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago, Ill. Railroad Companies, Elevators, Machinists and others, in want of best quality of Belting, will do better to call on the manufacturer, as above, before purchasing elsewhere.

School Books, AT WHOLESALE. Letter and Note Papers, AT WHOLESALE. Envelopes, AT WHOLESALE. Blank Books and Stationery, AT WHOLESALE. Photograph Albums, AT WHOLESALE. Juvenile and Toy Books, AT WHOLESALE. When you are in Chicago making purchases, don't fail to call on COBB, PRITCHARD & CO., 53 Lake street, Tremont Block.

COAL! COAL!! HARD COAL. 1000 tons Small Egg. 1000 tons Range Size. 500 tons Chestnut Size. Also, constantly on hand, a good supply of ERIE BRIAR HILL, ILLINOIS and BLOSSBURGH COAL, which we are offering at LOWEST MARKET RATES. FOR SALE BY HOLBROOK & PARKER. Yard, 44 Kinzbury street, cor. Indiana. ... We particularly call the attention of Foundry men and manufacturers to our stock of Lump, Lehigh, Sugar Loaf and Hazelton ... Orders left at FULTON & BROS., No. 10 River st., or 76 Monroe street, will receive prompt attention. Being connected with the house of Jacob Parker & Co. at Buffalo, we are enabled to fill any orders for Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Egg and other Coal.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operator for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c. 154 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. U's surgery is thronged from morning till night with patients from all parts of the country, anxious to get an interview.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT! SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED For One, Two or Three Years, up to the date of the Draft, and for one week thereafter. Recruits furnished to townships or towns to fill up their quota. ISAAC K. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

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ILLINOIS COAL. Fresh-mined Illinois Coal, of the best quality in market, for sale by KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington-sts.

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS At JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 101 Washington street.

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CIGARS! CIGARS! For sale, for Saloon Keepers, at $3.50 per hundred Cigars, very well made, at 233 Randolph street down stairs.

NOTICE.—Information is desired of WILLIAM V. ALLEN and T. E. JUDSON, both formerly of Memphis, Tenn., and Grenada, Miss. Any communication relating to them will be thankfully received ... L. B. JUDSON, ... Joseph Co., Indiana.

SALT! SALT! The subscribers offer for sale, at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, ... [illegible] ... South Water street.

New Advertisements.

ROSS & FOSTER, 105 Lake Street. NEW STORE. DAILY ARRIVAL OF RICH DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LACES, Embroideries, House Furnishing Goods, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS To be found west of New York. All at prices defying competition, as they were all bought previous to the late great advance.

JUST RECEIVED, Clan Tartans and Plaids In all the new materials of Dress Goods. Plain Poplins, Lusters, Empress Cloths and Reps, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES. 3,000 pieces new French Merino, in all the new shades, at much below present value. ROSS & FOSTER, NEW STORE.

FUR GOODS AND BUFFALO ROBES, E. P. L. BROOM, 50 ..... Lake street, Chicago ..... 50. WHOLESALE DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c. I offer to country merchants a large and attractive stock of goods in the above line. E. P. L. BROOM, 50 Lake st., Chicago.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC., Are now ready to offer to the trade a very full and well assorted stock for Fall and Winter Trade, Embracing all new and choice styles of HATS, CAPS, FURS, LADIES' HATS, GENTS' FURS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SKATING CAPS, UMBRELLAS, ROBES, BUCK GLOVES, MITTENS, &c., &c. All of which will be offered at the lowest ... prices. ALL BUYERS are solicited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 12, 13 and 14 Lake st., Chicago.

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS In the market, are manufactured by C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Nos. 4, 6 & 8 Lake Street, OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO. They have in store the largest stock of Eastern work in the West, bought before the advance, and will sell many styles lower than Eastern prices. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Boot Moccasins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen.

BURLEY & TYRRELL WILL SELL TO THE TRADE BY THE PACKAGE White Granite and Common Ware At Current New York Prices, WITH THE ADDITION OF FREIGHT.

5000 doz. Fall and Winter Hosiery
2000 " " " Gloves,
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A very full line of YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, BUCK GOODS, ETC. Also, a very attractive assortment of PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS AND FANCY SHIRTINGS. Large and close buyers will find it for their advantage to call and examine our stock. SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, 10, 12 and 14 Lake Street.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY—A Boarding and Day School. Re-Opened September 12. Applications can be made of the Principal at 203 West Randolph street, or address Miss C. A. GREGG, P. O. Box 866, Chicago, Ill.

DEARBORN SEMINARY (Day School for Young Ladies), at 81 & 83 Wabash avenue. The ninth year of this institution opens on Monday, the 19th of September. There are three departments—Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the Principal or calling at the Seminary. Z. GROVER, Principal.

PURCHASE RANGE SIZE Coal to burn in the Littlefield Stoves. Coke will burn if broken up small, but not Bituminous Coal or Wood. H. C. VAN SCHAACK, JR., Sole dealer in the Littlefield Stoves, 47 STATE STREET, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, At 11 West Thirty sixth street, New York, On the 21st Instant. The course of instruction will be complete, and each department will be under accomplished and experienced teachers. REFERENCES— ... [illegible]

LAMPS, OILS & GLASSWARE, THE BEST STOCK IN THE WEST. At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. ... [illegible]

N. F. MERRILL, ... LAMPS, OILS AND GLASSWARE, ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

Atlanta.

Our readers will find elsewhere in this issue a graphic, clear and detailed account from our own correspondent, of all the preliminary operations resulting in the fall of Atlanta. No letters yet published have developed more vividly the manner in which Gen. Sherman accomplished his masterly movement, and the operations which led to the evacuation and subsequent Federal occupation of the rebel stronghold.

Robinson.

"Jim" Robinson made the opening speech of his campaign to about three hundred hearers in this city last Monday evening. We find a report of his remarks in the Chicago *Times* of Wednesday. If the report be correct, Mr. Robinson brought out some heavy falsehoods upon the occasion. Witness the following:

"Upon the other side what is the position of the Democratic party, aided by the great conservative element of this country? What is it? It is this: That whenever the Southern armies are disbanded, whenever the people of the South lay down their arms, and cease to present an opposition to the enforcement of the Federal laws by the bayonet, and acknowledge their obedience to the Federal Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance of that—then the doctrine of the Democratic party is that the Union is restored, and that the Federal laws spring into existence. [Great applause.]"

Let us see about this. On the first day of the Chicago Convention, Washington Hunt offered the following resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and Constitution, *and insist on maintaining our national unity* as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern. And with a view to terminate the present bloody conflict, and restore the blessings of peace, we are in favor of an armistice, and earnest, honorable efforts to adjust the terms of a settlement, and a union on the basis of the Constitution of the United States. And for the final solution of all difficulties we would recommend a convention of States to revise the constitution and adopt such amendments and modifications as seem necessary, more fully to secure to each State the enjoyment of all its rights and the undisturbed control of all its domestic concerns, according to the original intent and purpose of the Federal compact.

The first resolution in the platform adopted by the convention is an exact copy of the first paragraph of Gov. Hunt's resolution, except that the words, "*and insist on maintaining our national unity*," are omitted. In other words, the convention deliberately *refused* to insist on maintaining the national unity. The words were there and they struck them out! They solemnly gave the lie to all such spouters as Jim Robinson, who go about the country declaring that the Democratic party require the rebels to lay down their arms as a condition of peace. They require no such thing. The question was squarely put to them by Gov. Hunt: "Will you make the restoration of the Union a condition of peace," and they voted, No. The resolution which they did adopt is as follows; compare it with the first paragraph of Gov. Hunt's resolution; and when Mr. Robinson makes his next speech, ask him if he notices any difference and if he can tell why those words were omitted:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

SHALL OUR SOLDIERS VOTE?

All of the States now in the Union, so far as is at present remembered, have made provision—or are in process of making it—that their soldiers in the field, as well as those at home on furlough, shall have the privilege of voting in the coming Presidential contest, with the exception of the two States of Illinois and Indiana. These two States had the misfortune, in that year of discouragement under the McClellan military dynasty, to elect for each of them a Legislature of Copperheads. These bodies of men set themselves at work to aid their Southern partners in every way that their ingenuity could invent, and their courage dare undertake. They spent half of their sessions in plottings to carry these States out of the Union. Our Legislature did their best to create a military Commission for the State, to take the control of our troops out of the hands of the loyal Governor; so as to frustrate, at all events, so far as they were able, the objects of the war. To hinder, confuse, and thwart the raising and appointment of troops, was the study of their whole session; until at last they run their necks into a constitutional noose, which Gov. Yates was prompt to draw upon them; and so squelched the whole band utterly and forever; to the joy of the whole loyal nation, and to the confusion of Copperheadism in this realm.

That such a Legislature should have made any provision by which our soldiers should have any voice in our elections is a thing not only improbable, but well nigh inconceivable. And what is true of that body in this State is for the same reason true in Indiana. Gov. Seymour tried the same thing in New York, but the last Legislature passed a law which he dared not veto, submitting the question to the people, by whom it was overwhelmingly carried. A like vote has just decided the question in the same way in Pennsylvania. And now the question is asked in the army and among the people, why shall the soldiers of these two Western States be debarred a privilege accorded to all the rest of the army? Not surely that they have failed to do their duty in the field. No States stand before them in the numbers of men furnished for the war, in the ratio of their populations; none have been more promptly put into the field, or have done their duty better when there. They have been among the chief actors who have hewed the Mississippi out of the body of the Confederacy; who have kept, or regained the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee; and who have gained and now hold, the line of Paducah and Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta, into the very heart and bowels of the Confederacy. Yet these men must not vote.

We have before shown that the reasons for which soldiers in the army are usually precluded from voting do not exist in the present case—in that the army is not one made up of hirelings little acquainted with our political matters, as the body of armies very usually is in times of peace or in foreign wars; and that this war does not take our men out of the country—keeping them there till home questions are forgotten. But the men are citizens who have volunteered mostly for the service, and the war is all at home, and thus the channels of intelligence and sympathy are kept fully open. Nor is that all. The war is a political war. It concerns the political matters on which our national life hangs; and no men understand these questions better than the soldiers in the field.

And so the country—Copperheads excepted—regard it. But that does not help the Indiana and Illinois soldiers. And the question now is, Can there be any way devised by which the boys in blue shall be allowed to express their preferences for President; and thus aid the loyal nation by their ballots as well as by their bullets? As the law stands, they cannot vote out of the State. Let them, then, if possible, *vote in the State*. Let them be furloughed home before the election, so far as the military situation will admit of it. Illinois has one hundred and fifty regiments in the field; Indiana has one hundred and twenty. These regiments will average somewhere from three hundred to five hundred men each. By the time of the election they will probably overgo five hundred, as filled by recruits—making 75,000 men for our State; and 60,000 for our neighbor. That these men could be spared when the army is well recruited, as it will be by November, unless some important and active work should then be on hand, we can easily believe. They are nearly all at the West, where the rebel forces are well whipped out; and the time of their sojourn need not be long at home.

If the Copperhead press is horrified at such a thing as the soldiers coming home to vote, the country will survive its horror. But why should it be, when the soldiers are all to vote for the young hero of the spade? If the papers of that ilk believe their own words, they will be delighted to have them come home, and we—will run our risk. Our voice is for the soldiers to come home and vote.

THE COMING DRAFT.

On Monday next, according to the order of the War Department, a draft will take place in the districts whose quotas have not been filled. Generals Grant and Sherman, who better than any other men understand the situation, call for the prompt enforcement of the draft, not as did McClellan in 1862, because the desolating effect of our failures rendered it necessary to defend us from rebel invasion, but because the brilliant victories already won leave so little to be done to secure final success. The Richmond *Examiner* while [illegible] that the prospects of the rebellion "were never so gloomy, if, tired of the struggle and unworthy of independence, her people [illegible] fail at the eleventh hour," significantly adds that "*in all probability the next sixty days will in fact decide the contest.*"

This is equivalent to a confession that if the loyal States boldly come up again to the rescue of the Union, as in past times, the hopes of rebel disunionists are gone forever. A [illegible] of resistance to the draft would encourage the rebels to prolong the war and continue the bloodshed. On the contrary the ready and peaceful enforcement of the draft would do more to aid the war within the next sixty days than any other event could possibly effect. Let us bear in mind the rebel admission that the war can be ended in sixty days. Let us trust to our Generals to suggest *how*.

The head rebels have placed themselves in a position from which they cannot back out if they would. But they can be crushed. Let us fill up the ranks, make short, sharp work and put the rebellion out of its misery at once. Remember the language of Grant, which is true as holy writ, "The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree."

A MONSTROUS FALSEHOOD CORRECTED.

The Chicago rebel organ devotes its editorial columns to a grand sensation jeremiad, over the patched-up lie that recruits and substitutes are hereafter to be branded in the small of the back with the letter I. Its foundation for the story is the alleged suggestion of some alleged doctor who is alleged to have been in the employment of the War Department. No such suggestion, if ever made, has ever been acted upon, and the whole thing is a despicable rebel canard, got up to prevent enlistments and volunteering, and to stimulate resistance to the draft. An Administration must indeed be blameless when it is found necessary to manufacture such lies by the yard in order to bring a few hours' reproach upon it, that only lasts till some decent newspaper shall contradict the falsehood. Neither recruits or substitutes ever have been or will be branded during his war.

The Happy Family.

The Chicago *Post*, which has been making considerable stir in Democratic politics lately, reads its coadjutor, the Chicago *Times*, a severe lecture, in this wise:

"The Chicago *Times*, lacking the courage of the Woods, lacking the energy of McMasters, is playing the secret enemy. McClellan's declaration that he could not face his brave countrymen if he were to say that this war should *stop for any cause* until the Union was restored, does not suit the paper that declared that no man could be in favor of prosecuting this war unless he was insane or an Abolitionist. It dare not charge McClellan with being either, but it repeats its own infamous doctrines, refuses its columns to the advocacy of McClellan, and while ignoring the fact that McClellan is a candidate, devotes its energies to placing the Democratic party in as false a position as possible. We call the attention of the Democracy of Illinois to that paper's wilful and persistent falsification of the Democratic platform. When that platform was adopted, it published an imperfect version of it; that was attributed to the errors of hasty type-setting; but every time since then that it has had occasion to quote the platform, it gives a false version to the most important resolution. The second resolution advocates that 'at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis *of the Federal Union of the States*.' The Chicago *Times* persistently publishes that the Democracy are in favor of the restoration of peace 'on the basis of the Federal States.' The rebels are willing for a peace on the basis of the Federal States; that means a league for foreign purposes, but independent as to American affairs. That is not the basis of peace which the Democratic party, or any other party not wishing the success of the rebellion, desires."

We have no desire to take a part in this family jar, but inasmuch as something is due to truth, we are bound to say that the *Times* is right and the *Post* wrong as to the phraseology of the Chicago platform. All the reporters in the Convention, except the *Post's*, agreed as to the language of the second resolution, to-wit: "the basis of the Federal States." Who ever heard of the phrase "Federal Union of the States?" The "basis of the Federal States" is one thing; the "basis of the Federal Union" is another. But the "basis of the Federal Union *of the States*" is sheer surplusage, which no man tolerably acquainted with our system of government ever used.

Moreover, when the Convention *struck out* of Washington Hunt's resolution the words, "and insist on maintaining our national unity," it became necessary to use the words "Federal States," instead of "Federal Union." Having refused to insist on maintaining the national unity it was perfectly logical to urge a restoration of peace on the basis of thirty-one independent confederacies.

Mr. Arnold's Appointments.

We were in error in stating, yesterday, that Mr. Arnold would speak in Pittsburg, Pa., early next week. His appointment at Pittsburg is for Saturday evening. Mr. Arnold's great speech in Congress, on "Lincoln and Liberty," is being extensively circulated by the National Union Committee, as a campaign document.

The Day-Star.

Maine cast a very full vote despite the absence of at least ten thousand of her voters in the Union armies. The Union party carries the State, of course, and by just about the majority of last year, re-electing Governor Cony by some 17,000 majority, and putting John Lynch (Union) in the place of Lorenzo D. M. Sweat (Democrat) in the next House of Representatives by about 1,000 majority. (Sweat carried the district in 1862 by 127 majority; but that was a blunder not to be repeated.) The whole delegation in the next Congress will be Unionist, including a Senator in place of Wm. P. Fessenden. The Representatives will stand as follows:

District 1—John Lynch, of Portland.
2—Sidney Perham, of Paris.
3—James G. Blaine, of Augusta.
4—John H. Rice, of Foxcroft.
5—Frederick A. Pike, of Calais.

The Legislature is of course Unionist, "all hollow."

Maine has voted for Governor at the six last State elections as follows:

	Republican.	Democrat.	Maj.
1859	Morrill....57,221	Smith....45,397	[illegible]
1860	Washburne..69,464	Smart....51,[illegible]	18,091
1861	do....57,475	Peace dem. 21,110; War dem. 19,[illegible]	16,903
1862	do....43,534	Peace dem. 29,601; War dem. 7,178	9,030
1863	Cony (Un.)...68,299	Bradbury...50,583	17,716

We estimate the vote of this year a little higher than that of last. The majority, so far as received, is slightly increased, but will not vary much from that of last year.

Vermont.

We have returns from 155 towns, comprising about three fourths of the popular vote. The Union gain in these towns is 2,197; the Democratic gain, 384; whole gain, 2,581. The Union gain on majority is 1,813. The 89 towns to come in will probably bring our majority up to a little over 20,000. Last year it was 17,651. We notice that the Democratic journals resort to the same trick as last year—making comparisons of the vote with 1862, when their party made no contest, polling only 3,911 votes in all the State; whereas, in 1855 they had 16,594, in 1860, 14,030, and in 1863 almost 12,000. Considering that Vermont soldiers do not vote, and that the perfect certainty of easy success makes our friends indifferent in the canvass, we have ample reason to be satisfied with the result in the Green Mountain State.

Two or Three Facts.

The Copperheads assert that Mr. Lincoln has needlessly prolonged the war; history will say that General McClellan has done more to prolong the war than any other man in the North.

The Copperheads complain that Mr. Lincoln has sanctioned arbitrary arrests; history will say that General McClellan was the first man in the North, or among the first, to authorize and direct such arrests.

The Copperheads charge it as one of Mr. Lincoln's chief crimes that he has favored emancipation; history will show that foremost among the practical supporters of such a policy was General McClellan.

The Copperheads have abused Mr. Lincoln for resorting to a draft to fill up the Union ranks; history will say that the first man to advise a draft was General McClellan.

☞ The Chicago *Times* is exceedingly mum on McClellan since it finds that all the New York peace papers and Vallandigham politicians are bolting his ticket. Our rebel neighbor seems in a bad quandary over the warlike aspect of the peace Chadbands, and finds the harmony of the "Democratic" party upon which he lately expatiated so largely to "vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision"—not to put too fine a point upon it, the aforesaid harmony has gone "up spout." The *Times* is silent. Instead of being harmonious, as of old, with praises of McClellan, it burns but a solitary, feeble editorial tallow-wick, with a weak light and a strong stink against Lincoln. Surely a sheet which has so long and faithfully supported Jeff. Davis ought not to be mealy-mouthed about swallowing McClellan.

☞ Of course Maine goes for Lincoln, who wants war and negro equality; and against McClellan who wants *peace* and equality among white men.—*Chicago Times.*

It is gratifying to get one truth out of the columns of the Chicago *Times* with only a single falsehood coupled with it. "Gen. McClellan wants peace" does he? We supposed so, or he wouldn't have accepted a nomination on a peace platform. We thank the *Times* for the avowal.

☞ The Copperhead national platform says that when the "Democracy" comes into power under McClellan, that "immediate efforts will be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States." Jeff Davis, the President of the "Southern Confederacy," thus declares the kind of peace that can be made, in his interview with Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques, in July last—in these terms, compact and bloody as the short sword of the old Romans: "*The war must go on till the last man in this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are fighting for Independence, and that or extermination we will have!*"

ATLANTA.

HOW IT WAS WON AND OCCUPIED.

Detailed and Graphic Account of the Preliminary Battles.

Gallantry and Operations of the Illinois Troops.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
IN THE FIELD, NEAR LOVEJOY'S, September 3rd, 1864.

If the readers of the TRIBUNE will look at a map of the State of Georgia they will find on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, in Clay county, twenty-seven miles south of Atlanta, the station near which I date my letter. The reason why this grand army came here you will have learned from the announcement of the evacuation of Atlanta and its occupation by the troops which were left at the Chattahoochee when Sherman moved down into the enemy's country. The magnificent result is of course known; how, by whom, with what loss of life and limb, and through what labors and exposures it is the province of your correspondents to narrate. I mean the correspondents who remained with the army.

My letter of the 27th gave the details of the movements by which the army was withdrawn from its position in front of Atlanta and the East Point Railroad.

A better understanding of the general movement may be attained by a recapitulation of the whole. The army was in an intrenched position, its left, the 4th corps, resting at the Howard House, northeast of Atlanta and near the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad—thence the line ran around the north and west sides of the city and southeast along the line of the East Point Road the extreme right—the 23rd corps lying across Utoy Creek, about seven miles from Atlanta and at the point where it was refused some three miles and a half from the railroad. Commencing on the extreme left the corps were in the following order: 4th corps, Maj. Gen. Stanley; 20th corps, Brig. Gen. Williams, commanding; 16th corps, Brig. Gen. Ransom commanding; 17th corps, Maj. Gen. Blair; 15th corps, Maj. Gen. Logan; 14th corps, Maj. Gen. Davis; 23rd corps, Maj. Gen. Schofield. This line was long and heavily entrenched.

Gen. Kilpatrick returned from his raid around the rear of the enemy's position. The expedition crossed the Macon Railroad at Jonesboro, and in the various maneuverings of his force Gen. Kilpatrick obtained very full and practical knowledge of the country—its streams—hills—between the West Point and the Macon roads as far south as Fairburn, on the former, and Fayetteville on the latter. This, with the knowledge which had been obtained from other sources, gave much information as to the topography of the country as was necessary for the execution of Gen. Sherman's strategy. The 23d and 24th of August were employed in the preparation of the army for the movement, the ordnance and commissary trains were filled up, the field hospitals south of the river were removed to Marietta. All surplus transportation, baggage, men not fit for duty, in fact all the impediments which had accumulated during the quasi siege were sent across the river, and the army was "stripped to the buff" for a march to fight, or a foot-race. Two refused lines were made the first at the left of the 15th corps; the second at the left of the 23d corps. These lines it should be understood were lines of defensive works, were heavy parapets with embrasures for artillery, extending back from the offensive line which was to be evacuated, and at nearly a right angle with it. This line was designed to cover the withdrawal of the troops from the old line beyond it.

All necessary preparations having been made, at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 25th the movement commenced. All the corps on the left of the 15th were withdrawn from their position—the trains and reserves having moved during the day. The 20th corps moved to the Chattahoochee into works designed to hold the crossings and cover our depots at Marietta and the railroad and bridge. The 4th corps moved to the right bivouacking in the rear of the 14th, so massed that it could be used in case Hood ventured out of his works. The 16th and 17th corps moved behind the refused line in the rear and to the left of the 15th corps. All these movements were accomplished with great success, and without loss. The enemy, according to their papers, did not discover the movement until after daylight, and even then were very cautious, ventured out very slowly, with fear and trembling of some mysterious strategy.

During the day the army lay still—that is no general movements were made, but an immensity of hard work was done in making roads, building bridges and moving trains.

On the night of the 26th, the army of the Tennessee, the 15th, 16th and 17th corps, and the 14th corps, withdrew from their positions and moved to the right. The army of the Tennessee moved to the extreme right of the army, beyond the right of the 23d corps, the 14th corps bivouacking in the rear of the left, and the 4th in the rear of the right of the 23d corps. This movement occupied the whole night. So far as the army of the Tennessee was concerned, the march did not terminate with the dawn of day. Passing the right of the 23d corps, it broke off to the southeast, moving in two columns. The 16th corps moved on the Sand Town road and the main road, towards Fairburn; the 15th on a road principally of its own construction, and the 17th following the 16th on the main road, and acting as reserve to the right wing of the army. The 14th corps moved after the army of the Tennessee had passed on the Sand Town road, by a road parallel and to the left of the 15th corps, and the 4th corps on another road, between the 23d and 14th. The heads of these columns crossed Camp Creek at different hours in the afternoon, so that by night the army had a front tolerably well connected, on the south side of Camp Creek, and parallel to the railroad, from East Point to Fairburn.

On the 28th, the army of the Tennessee and the 14th and 4th corps, moved forward in the same order as of the day before, to the Montgomery & Atlanta Railroad, the right at night resting near Fairburn. The enemy had Armstrong's brigade of cavalry on the north side of the road up which the 15th corps moved.

The advance of the right wing, and covering the right flank, was performed by Gen. Kilpatrick, with his cavalry. Kilpatrick drove them in with a dash, the rebel cavalry fleeing incontinently. Reaching a safe distance from our advance, Armstrong opened with a battery at long range. One shot took off the arm of the Adjutant of the 39th Illinois, but beyond that no casualties resulted. Kilpatrick made another charge, and the battery, mounted chivalry and Armstrong, all went at great speed across Morning Creek. Towards night the army was in position across the railroad. It was ascertained that, notwithstanding the immense Nashville-reported damage of the road by the Rousseau raid, the road was in working order and trains were running. A train passed over it that morning. Accordingly, Gen. Sherman ordered a thorough destruction of the road in our our front. It was the work of a night, and as thorough a piece of destruction as was ever perpetrated. The ties were torn up and burned, the rails heated and bent around trees, and, when cooled, twisted and bent back and broken. That road cannot be repaired with those materials.

Gen. Schofield was to have moved out of his old position during the night, and down so that his right should connect with the left of the 4th Corps. For some reason the Corps was not withdrawn. The army therefore lay still on the 29th. What the reasons were for Gen. Schofield's delay I am not informed. In the forenoon of the 29th, the 23d Corps moved on by its old position and up to the left of the line. On the morning of the 30th the whole army advanced in the order I have here indicated. The 15th and 16th Corps, having the advance skirmished for a distance of ten miles, driving the rebels across Flint River with small loss. On the 31st, Lee's Corps assaulted the 15th, and was repulsed with great loss—Gen. Anderson mortally wounded, Gen. Corning killed, two Colonels and three Lieutenant Colonels killed. Our loss was ninety-three. On the 1st of September the 14th moved in on the rebel right, and captured ten guns, Gen. Grovan and 1,000 prisoners. The rebels retreated in the night.
JACK.

NEAR LOVEJOY'S, GA., Sept. 3.

The courier came too early for your correspondent. In the midst of the narrative of the movement from the Montgomery to the Macon Railroad, he started and my tale came to a brevity. Incomplete and unfinished, it was mailed, and we proceed with the expedition.

The army moved in the following order: The 23d Corps on the left, then the 4th, 14th, 15th and 16th. The heads of columns were so moved as to be as nearly as practicable on the same line and within supporting distance of each other. The Army of the Tennessee—the right—was ordered to move in the direction of Jonesboro, and the 23d Corps in the direction of Rough and Ready. Reference to the map will show that the distance which the right had to travel was much greater than that of the center and left—the movement being in the nature of a right half, with the 23d Corps acting as the pivot.

The Army of the Tennessee was ordered to reach Flint river at a point about one and a half miles south from Jonesboro. Promptly, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, Gen. Howard moved his command out, the 15th Corps, with Gen. Hazen's division in advance, taking the main road, and the 16th Corps moving along the Fayetteville road nearly to Morning creek, and thence moving through the fields and woods on the right of the 15th. The 17th Corps followed as reserve. Kilpatrick had the advance of the right wing, and covered the flank with his cavalry.

About two miles from the railroad the videttes of the rebel cavalry were found and readily driven. Near Morning creek, a small tributary of Flint river, the rebels had thrown up a barricade across the road, and attempted to make a stand. It was, however, but a short story, the cavalry running them readily down into the bottom. They, however, were stubborn, and made barricades of railroad logs at every good position along the road. Gen. Hazen had an advanced guard of two regiments of infantry. At every point where the rebels halted, while the cavalry engaged them in front, a column of infantry was sent through the fields towards the flank of the rebel cavalry, and the rebels at once withdrew. At one position, near Bethesda Chapel, the rebels dismounted and fought stubbornly behind two lines of works. They were, however, forced to withdraw, leaving their dead on the field—among them a Captain and two Lieutenants. At Shoal creek they made a determined stand, opening a four gun battery upon the head of Logan's column. Battery A, 1st Illinois, was put in position, and, after a sharp fire, the rebel battery withdrew. Armstrong's position at that time was in thick woods, near the top of a considerable hill which rises from the east bank of Shoal creek. Gen. Kilpatrick dismounted the 92d Illinois, and it, with the 54th Ohio, charged the rebel barricade and drove them out and over the hill. After this treatment, Armstrong made but feeble resistance. Logan's column moved rapidly forward, until the rebels halted again near Flint river. From this position the 92d Illinois (mounted infantry) drove them, charging in splendid style. Armstrong fell back across the river. Logan's column followed, and at dark the 15th Corps, preceded by Kilpatrick, was all on the east side of Flint river. The corps lost, during the day's work, 22 men killed and wounded. The 16th Corps, which was moving on the right of the 15th, was not able to keep the head of the column quite up to that of the 15th, being delayed by the making of roads. It did not meet with as much opposition, but its cavalry advance was engaged in the affair near Shoal Creek—the 2d Iowa cavalry loosing its Major shot through the lungs, and about 20 men killed and wounded. The 14th Corps which moved on the left of the road met with no opposition. At any rate I heard no firing. Its advance did not reach the river that day. The distance marched by the right wing was about 13 miles in a hot day. Its advance was continually engaged with the rebels.

The 15th Corps and a division of the 16th Corps, went into position after dark and intrenched it as well as they could.

In the morning of the 31st the lines were adjusted, the works strengthened, and the batteries put in position. On the left of the line of the 15th Corps there was discovered a hill which was a military position of great importance. In fact the railroad being our present objective point it was the most important in the field. Gen. Hazen at an early hour moved his Division, the Second, up to and occupied the hill without opposition, and at once employed his whole available force in intrenching it.

When the army of the Tennessee pushed its advance across Flint River, there were, at Jonesboro but a division of Hardee's Corps and a Brigade of cavalry. Two hours more of daylight would have been entirely sufficient to have thrown the advance across the railroad. During the night and morning the remainder of Hardee's and Lee's Corps came down. Hardee moved to our right and Lee remained about Jonesboro, occupying and strengthening the works in the front of the 15th Corps. That the affair of the afternoon may be better understood, I will recapitulate our position. The 15th Corps occupied high grounds, partly open but generally wooded; near the crest on its right was the first division, Gen. Osterhaus; in the center the 4th division, Gen. Harrow; and on the left the 2d division, Gen. Hazen. The line was long and thin, and with small reserves. On the right of the Corps Gen. Ransom had a division of the 16th Corps, the line refused towards the river.

About noon the 17th Corps was massed as reserve on the opposite side of the river. General Hazen discovered that the enemy was moving towards his left and massing in his front. He at once reported these movements to General Logan, who obtained from General Howard, Bryant's Brigade of Wood's Division of the 17th Corps. These troops, with the 26th Iowa and 70th Ohio, of Osterhaus' Division, were at once moved to the left, and in support of Hazen. A Brigade of the 16th Corps was moved into the rear, and in support of the 1st Division. During the morning, and middle of the day, there was pretty heavy musketry firing along the lines, and at times heavy cannonading. The skirmishers were well advanced, and the casualties, for that kind of warfare, pretty severe.

About three in the afternoon, the rebels opened a furious cannonade along the whole front. Up to this time they had not opened a single piece of artillery. But now they made up well for their lost time. Shell flew from all directions and making, in the peculiar state of the atmosphere, the deep valley along Flint river fairly alive with the noises of cannon and exploding shell, the sounds mingling and roaring up and down the stream, until one almost forgot the direction whence they came or the errand they were on. Recollect our line was the front of a Corps, with the right and left sharply refused—a horse shoe in shape—the rebel line conforming to it in direction.

Logan had twenty-five pieces in position, Ransom two batteries and Bryant six guns. Into the tete du pont, which they covered, the rebel artillery threw their missiles. The guns of the Army of the Tennessee added their voices to the wild music of the rebel batteries. Shell fell in the hospital at the foot of the hill, killing and wounding those on duty at it. Logan's headquarters, near the bridge, received a like visitation. Both institutions were shelled out.

Under this fire Lee formed and moved forward his corps to assault our position. The assault was made in three lines, the first led by Gen. Anderson in person. The troops moved up in splendid order and made the assault with the greatest courage and determination. In the front of Osterhaus' division the assault was made in solid columns. Before they had time to deploy, the batteries of the 1st Division struck them such fearful blows that the heads of the columns were broken, and the whole columns thrown into disorder. In the front of Harrow and Hazen's divisions, on account of the shape of the ground and the thick woods, they had formed lines of battle. At the first yell of the rebels our skirmishers fell back to their works. As the rebels reached our skirmish line, everything, artillery and infantry opened; the rebel line wavered, and under the withering fire some sought cover, others retreated, and many fell. Through several times the rebel officers reformed their lines and returned to the assault, each time they met the same determined murderous fire and were checked. The battle raged along the front of the 15th corps upwards of an hour, when the enemy left the field. It was a fierce, hot field—officers and men did all they could to carry our works, but they failed utterly and with great loss. They withdrew in confusion, leaving many of their dead and wounded upon the field.

The loss of the 15th corps in this assault was but 83 killed and wounded. This was attributable to the fact that our line was well entrenched nearly the whole length.

Near the left of the 1st Divison there was an interval across the depression in the side of the hill which was not covered by works. It becoming necessary to occupy this space, Gen. Osterhaus moved the 4th and left wing of the 9th Iowa into it. They held it without any cover under a severe fire.

On the extreme left of the line, the left of the 2d Division, the 127th Illinois was forced to hold a position without any works. Hastily piling up heaps of pine brush, to conceal them, the regiment fought splendidly—its loss was seven killed and wounded.

The 90th Illinois (the "Father Dunne Regiment") was on the skirmish line and behaved gallantly, losing 5 killed and 12 wounded.

An incident occurred during the engagement which exhibited the coolness of the men. While the fire was hot and rapid, Gen. Logan rode along the line. The Iowans saw him and actually faced bout and gave Logan three rousing cheers. Incredible as the circumstance may appear, there is abundance of evidence of its truth. Soldiers made of such metal are equal to the emergencies of any field.

When the assault commenced, Osterhaus had a section of Napoleons out some distance in front of his line for the purpose of firing upon a train of cars which was moving along his front. The attack was so sudden that the guns were nearly captured. Osterhaus staid with his guns until by great exertions and in great danger they were brought off on the run.

As to the rebel loss, our means of information are, of course, imperfect. We captured 197 prisoners, including 14 commissioned officers. The corps captured and brought into their hospitals 83 wounded, including Col. Moss, of the 2d Kentucky, two Lieutenant Colonels, and two other commissioned officers. During the attack the rebel ambulances ran up and were very busily engaged in removing their dead and wounded. In the evening a flag of truce was sent to Gen. Hazen asking him permission to remove the dead bodies of some officers. It was dark when the flag reached our pickets, and the officer was directed to return in the morning, and the bodies would be given to them. From this flag we learned that Major General Patten Anderson, commanding the old Hindman division, was severely wounded in the bowels. Two of his staff were killed. Prisoners state that Gen. Corning was mortally wounded. In the front of the 2d division two Colonels—one of them Col Williams, 41st Mississippi, and three Lieutenant Colonels were found dead on the field the next day. In the front of the 2d division 200 dead were counted; in the front of the 4th division 34. After the rebel retreat 121 graves were found in front of the 2d division near, the rebel skirmish line, completely covered with brush. At the Burnt House, in front of the right of Hazen and left of Herron's, 76 dead were found and buried. This would make an aggregate of known killed of 441. Some of these were killed in the skirmishing before the battle.

Prisoners state the rebel loss to have been very heavy. All of those with whom I have conversed spoke of it as the bloodiest engagement in which they had participated. Different estimates are made by rebel surgeons who remained at Jonesboro, and by prisoners and citizens. One surgeon states that the rebel loss during the 31st was 5 000. Their own judgment from all the facts accessible is that the rebel loss on the 31st was fully 3,000 killed and wounded; 197 captured. Of general officers, Major General Patten Anderson and Brigadier General Corning, 2. Field and staff officers—2 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels killed, 5; 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant Colonels wounded and prisoners; 1 Major captured, 9; 2 of Anderson's staff killed, 2.

There were collected in front of the 15th corps 1,006 muskets. Fully twice that number were left on the field for want of transportation. The 57th Ohio, of the 2d division, captured the colors of the 4th and 7th Mississippi.

During the day Gen. Kilpatrick moved around to the right and had a pretty sharp skirmish with a portion of Hardee's corps. His casualties, however, were slight. On the left the 23d and 4th corps made a thorough destruction of the railroad, commencing at a point some two miles south of Rough and Ready.

It was a singular circumstance that Federal and rebel officers engaged this afternoon were the same as those engaged on the 28th. The corps of Gen. S. D. Lee attacked the 15th corps, making the only battles of any importance since the 22d of July, and in both instances the Federal victory was decisive and unmistakable. The old corps has good and substantial reasons to be proud of its bloody record.

The following letter which is unfinished, was found on the person of a member of Gen. Anderson's staff. It is interesting and important as furnishing an insight into the views of the rebel Generals in relation to the movements of Gen. Sherman.

NEAR ATLANTA, GEORGIA, August 31st, 1864.

DEAR CLARENCE: We hear you are sojourning in Macon, Ga. I am truly glad to hear it. I know you seldom hear from your Boys (the Mississippians), so I propose to let you hear from us, occasionally at least. We are seldom heard of through the newspaper columns, as we have had no Mississippi journal near us before. This morning finds us on the move. We feel cheerful and hopeful, with our bodies invigorated with the cold morning air. I say we are cheerful. While we remember with sadness the bereavement of many families in our State, occasioned by the battles of the 22d and 28th, we feel it our duties not to brood over these sad events, but think of their graves as grand monuments of departed glory. It is unbecoming true patriots to despond under the most adverse circumstances. Sherman's last move is a deep, impenetrable mystery. Of course I have heard many conjectures in regard to it. But where older and wiser heads have failed to penetrate his designs, you cannot expect to learn any thing from me. His sudden abandonment of his lines in our front gave us great surprise. It seemed to us a hasty move, too, as a good many prisoners, sutler stores, and tools were captured. What information we have received regarding his movements is very confused. We fear Wheeler has not done what was expected from him, as it has since proven that the enemy are not retreating, as was first supposed. We hear he has moved a large body of his army across the river,—'tis thought by a good many for the purpose of moving down the West Point road to Montgomery. However, I cannot believe that he is so utterly devoid of all reason as to attempt such a move, though we know him to be a bold adventurer. I scarcely think Gen. Hood will attack him except upon the direct necessity of

The views of the writer of the above letter agree entirely with the editorial and the correspondence of the rebel papers which have been obtained, and the statements of officers and men who were captured. By the operations so far up to this night, we had secured a lodgement along the line of the Macon Railroad from Rough and Ready to Jonesboro. On the left, Stanley's and Schofield's Corps were across the road, and destroyed the track. The railroad was utterly destroyed for a distance of two miles. The Augusta road had been destroyed.

Hood, with his militia and Loring's Corps, was at Atlanta without the means of retreating by railroad, while Hardee and Lee were South of him, and at broken intervals in the Macon road confronting the army of the Tennessee. It had made a desperate attempt to drive in the 15th Corps, and been utterly routed. As the day ended the campaign looked near a successful termination.

The official losses of the day were as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.
1st Division	3	27
4th Division	12	60
2d Division	18	62
Total	23	149

Total killed and wounded ... 172
Rebel prisoners captured, 197.
Flags, 2.
Loss of 16th Corps killed and wounded, 36.
JACK.

IN CAMP NEAR ATLANTA, Sept. 8th, 1864.

The victorious army which has been since the 1st of May in an active campaign, a campaign surpassed by none of the war in its incessant labors, and by none in its brilliant success, and it its great substantial result is at last accomplished. With every object of the great campaign most fully and completely accomplished, it has gone into autumn quarters, in such position as to cover and hold its conquests. Unless disturbed by the rebel army, a few weeks will be given for re-organization, equipment and rest.

Precisely four months from the day the troops commenced moving, the great objective point, at that time deep in the bowels of the Confederacy, between which and the Federal army was a large, well appointed army of rebels under a skillful General, the whole pathway through which it must be approached, of the most rugged defensible character, and entirely destitute of supplies of any kind, in spite of all these most formidable obstacles, was ours. The steps of our advance, the fierce, sanguinary battles, the great privations and incessant labors have all been furnished by the TRIBUNE to its readers, at no small labor and discomfort to the representatives of the press. Without doubt there is great unanimity among all men of this divided America in gratification that this army has at last found a halting day and rest. The rebellious individuals who disputed our advance, and that whole rebellious population who have abandoned the faith and government of their fathers, are undoubtedly passing glad that the army which has ploughed a deep furrow into the heart of the cotton territory, has gone into camp and for a time ceased to trouble them.

My last letter left the army in front of the rebel position at Cedar Bluffs, on the night of the 1st. Your readers will perhaps recollect that mention has been often made in the journals of the day of this place as a position which Johnston contemplated occupying in the event that Sherman should cross the Chattahoochee. The ridge covers the old country road, running east and west between Fayetteville and McDonough, and is at right angles with the railroad, some two miles north of Lovejoy Station. Along its front was a troublesome morass, its crest being covered with timber, in which were the intrenched lines. The position is twenty-six and a half miles by rail from Atlanta. At the time our troops drove in the rebel skirmishers, and threw up a hastily constructed rifle pit along their front, the rebels were found to be behind a strong line of well constructed earthworks, with head-logs and embrasures for artillery. The works had evidently been commenced some time since. The age of the works was quite evident from one point on the left of the 4th corps. But whether the works were recently constructed, as they might have been in the day and night after Lee's shattered corps arrived from Jonesboro, or were old works, the creation of Johnston's Fabian policy, they were quite too ugly to justify an assault. If it should become necessary to put Hood out of their possession, it might be done in other ways. I have said this much by way of explanation of subsequent events, that our friends who go not forth to battle, and are seldom satisfied with the results of battles and campaigns, may understand why, even after the successes of two days' battle, Sherman did not hurl his corps straight upon the rebel works.

When the enemy left his works at Jonesboro and retreated southward, nothing was known of the situation at Atlanta. At the time of the explosion, scouts were sent to ascertain the cause of the distant, unseemly noises. They returned with information that the enemy was blowing up his magazines. Beyond this simple fact nothing was known of the evacuation. When the pursuit commenced, later in the forenoon, Gen. Garrard sent a negro to Gen. Sherman, who stated that he left Atlanta in the night; that "Mr. Hood was burnin' up his ammunition and his cars, the militia was a-swearin'; the bums was flyin', and he thought it was time to leave."

During the night the railroad from Jonesboro to our line was destroyed. Early the next morning, dispatches were received from Gen. Slocum, stating that the enemy had evacuated Atlanta, and that he had moved up from the Chattahoochee with the 20th corps, and occupied the place about 11 o'clock on the 2d. Of the occupation of the city and the amount of property destroyed by the enemy and captured by our troops, you will have received full particulars from those who remained behind when the army moved around to strike the rebels in the rear. Hood having been forced to retreat from Atlanta, the purpose of the movement upon the Macon Railroad was accomplished.

On the fourth, the principal trains of the army of the Tennessee were moved under guard across Flint River, those of the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland towards Rough and Ready. On the evening of the fifth, the troops were withdrawn—the main body moving at eight, and the pickets at 12 o'clock. The night was dark and very stormy—bad roads and a heavy rain rendered the withdrawal very uncomfortable. The rebels did not discover the movement, and by 2 o'clock in the morning the army of the Tennessee had passed through Jonesboro, and was in occupation of the lines it held on the 31st and 1st.

During the time that the army confronted the rebel works on Cedar Bluff, the firing by day and night was very heavy, and both sides sustained some loss. The facility and skill with which both armies have learned to fortify themselves in this campaign in which intrenching tools have been so freely used, was never more plainly exemplified than at this last position.

The troops lay still all day of the sixth, entirely willing that Hood should attack them, and thus lay if possible some foundation to announce that he had driven Sherman back. He did nothing, however, save to send out a few scouting parties of cavalry to hunt up and spy out the position of the troops. The trains were moved to East Point and Atlanta.

Yesterday morning the army fell back six miles, with no one to molest or make us afraid, and this morning Sherman moved his troops back five miles further to the position which the army now occupies, and where in a day or so the wearied soldiers will have arranged their camps for their first leisure days these four months. The men came into camp in magnificent spirits and in good health.
JACK.

Casualties in Western Regiments in the Recent Battles around Atlanta.

34TH ILLINOIS VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

KILLED—Sergt Henry Miller, A, Sept 1; Geo B Brandt, A, Sept 1; Christian Zoller, H, Sept 1; Sergt F C McCarty, B, Sept 1; J Stapleton, K, Sept 1.

WOUNDED—Capt H Slocumb, A, Aug 10; Sergt Ed W Paine, G, Sept 1; Sergt N W Wright, F, Sept 1; Sergt Israel Bolt, I, Sept 1; Frederick Thurman, I, Sept 1; Henry Lego, I, Sept 1; J Barry, C, Sept 1; Sergt Peter Hamlett, H, Sept 1; Corp Jesse Baker, H, Sept 1; —— Gatman, K, Sept 1; Benjamin Wolf, F, Aug 12; Henry Myers, G, Sept 1; Capt P F Walker, C, Sept 1; 1st Lieut M A Fuller, I, Sept 1.

78TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

KILLED—Capt R M Black, Sept 1; Lieut Danl W Long, Sept 1; Henry Venning, do; John W James C, do; John S Forrest, C, do; John W Rush, C, do; Sergt Albert Wallace, D, do; Geo W Droll, D, do; Saml S Davis, D, do; Sergt Robt Wellborne, F, do; John L Beckett, G, do; Sergt Wm Thomas, H, do; Perry Leesbure, H, do.

WOUNDED—Col Carter Van Vleck, mortally, Aug 11; Major Geo Green, left wrist, severe; Sergt T D Corrie, A, left arm Sept 1; Capt W D Ruddel, B, Aug 11; C G Bodenhammer, A, Aug 7; W H Curtis, neck; Richd H Scott, A, died; Alex Shamel, A, neck; Chas L Wilson, A, left shoulder; Harvey F Hendricks, A, right hand; Henry Vandiver, A, head; Thos R Alway, A, head; Wm K Kingles, A, finger; H C Bodenhammer, A, thigh; Sergt U H Miller, B, left arm; Wm Beatty, B, breast; Christian Mangle, B, burnt severely; Wm T Patterson, B, wrist; Daniel Newcomer, B, bowels, L Thompson, B, right leg—all Sept 1; R Adair, B, Aug 13.

78TH ILLINOIS.

Sergt Michael Mosley, C, neck; Corp Luther Meek, right arm; Wm C Freelan, C, thumb off; Marion D Bond, C, right leg; John Green, C, contusion; Joseph A James, C, right shoulder; Geo Martin, C, left shoulder; Cyrel Tift, C, right thigh; M E Wallace, D, right arm; Horace Thompson, D, flesh; Jacob J Fry, D, left foot; John C Cormack, D, contusion; Jacob Gerst, D, left shoulder; Wm J Davis, D, right thigh; Jas W Craig, D, left hand; Lewis Ashbaugh, D; Jas Abbett, D; Wm Bates, D; Corp Francis M Bernard, E, thigh; Corp Ed Williams, E, thigh; Samuel Deighton, E, thigh; Jesse Cunningham, E, thigh; John W Hendricks, E, head; F Hostmaster, E, right shoulder; Th Chandler, F, left shoulder; Henry Bassett, F; Wm T Beckett, G, left thigh; Daniel Hoelcher, G, contusion, foot; Corp Geo W Wisehart, G, right shoulder; John M Farlows, G, face slight; Richard Flack, G, right leg; Samuel G Reed, G, contusion; Sergt John C Stillhamer, G, breast; Alfred Peacock, G, arm; Corp Peter [illegible], G; Henry Ferguson, G; Asa T Edwards, G; David Taylor G; Geo Lou[illegible]ner, G; P G Riley, G; Joseph Taylor, G; Sergt John Gibbs, H, right heel; Jeremiah Ward, H, side severe; Joseph Walker, H, left side slight; Wm H Stanley, H, left side; Pall Orden, H, head slight; Thomas S Rea, H, left side; John Bierman, H, right shoulder; Corp S Caruthers, I, neck, slight; John C Pembroke, I, right arm; Henry Parker, I, right arm; Wm Webber, I, head; Sergt Jonathan Bartlett, K, right arm; Corp John P Berry, K, wrist, severe; Wm Gray, K, neck and shoulder; D M Coulter, K, thigh; Chas Gunn, K, contusion; Thomas Nichols, K; Thos Wingfield, K, both legs; John Buskirk, K.

50TH ILLINOIS.

Silas Smith F, killed, shot in head; John W Glassford, first sergeant I, killed; John E Robinson, A, wounded index finger, left hand, slight; William Mentore, B, wounded in right arm, flesh, slight; Samuel D Love, D, wounded below the knee severe; James S Rice, B, wounded left shoulder, severe; Oliver P Eaton, corporal I, wounded right eye, severe; David Ballard, G, wounded left side; Edward Breen, C, wounded left shoulder, severe; John W Duvall, G, wounded side and arm; A B Hoberty, corporal H, wounded, right arm, mortal; Robert Foster, corporal H, wounded mouth, severe; James A McFarlan, H, wounded left arm, severe; Stephen M Wells, I, wounded head, severe; Green Burgess, K, wounded left thigh, severe.

55TH ILLINOIS.

Smith B Hervey, first sergeant H, killed; David Hamilton, second sergeant F, killed; Lewis Boarmaster, corporal B, killed; [illegible], wounded head, severe; Samuel Zong, captain, D, wounded, contusion in side by shell; William D Glass, D, wounded right arm; James Rochester, D, wounded right shoulder; Henry Howarth, G, wounded left arm; Newton O Patterson, D, wounded right side, flesh; Enos Byers, E, wounded hand; Thomas B. Engle, corporal, wounded right arm; William Friendly, H, wounded side, flesh; Neal P Hughes, sergeant I, wounded right shoulder; Ellis Moore, I, wounded left arm.

[illegible] ILLINOIS.

Capt Jackson Charles, A, killed; Jacob Wilson, B, do; Wm Gibson, E, do; John B Smith, G, do; Sergt Geo Bigelow, H, do; Sergt Gus Gordon, do; John H Martin, A, wounded, shoulder, severe; Johnson Knight, A, do; Sergt Wm Thrasis, B, wounded mortally; Owen D Shaw, B, wounded slight; Joe M Cox, B, wounded shoulder, severe; John Shanks, C, wounded mortally; John McVey, C, wounded neck, severe; Marcelius M[illegible], C, wounded right arm, slight; S S Dobbins, G, wounded left arm, slight; Sergt Oliver Parlow, G wounded, leg, slight; Sergt S W Baken, D, wounded, face, severe; Allen Cotton, wounded, face, severe; John S Dye, D, wounded, head; J Shebrer, D, leg, slight; John Stults, E, breast, severe; Jas Cobble, E, shoulder, severe; Wm D Weaver, F, shoulder, severe; Jas Jeffers, F, shoulder, severe; John Bay, F, head; Jas Trought, F, face, slight; Jasper Barron, F, hand, slight; J Knapp, H, side; Jacob Brown, I, right leg, severe; Jacob Masters, I, back, slight; Sergt N Adams, K, left leg amputated; Jas M Kelly, K, left arm do; Henry Kyger, K, face; Wm J Boone, arm, slight.

116TH ILLINOIS.

Wm Alsbar, C, killed; 2d Lieut Wm T Elkins C, shoulder, slight; Sergt Chas W Sprawr, C, neck, slight; Corp Wm C Wall, hand, slight; George W Beary, C, shoulder, slight; Calvin Johnston, G, hand, severe; Wm Watson, D, leg, slight; Jas J Adams, D, forearm, slight; Corp John F Mosley, D, arm, slight.

22D INDIANA.

Second Lieut David G Lineson, B, killed; First Lieut W H Ireland, B, thigh, severe; Second Lieut [illegible] Rugon, D, bowels, mortally; Second Lieut W T Riggs, F, shoulder, severe; Second Lieut Nicholas Moser, G, thigh, slight; Capt W H Snodgrass, G, arm, slight; Geo Taylor, G W Sprague, Dennis McVey, F, killed; Sergt Maj D E Dowling, head, severe; Jas L Morory, A, hip, severe; Corp Henry Stelman, E; Jas McKoy, B, wounded; Eras Barnwell, C B Still, Wm Chatfield, D, wounded; Sergt J P Cooper, C, breast; Henry Truax, C, wounded; Henry W Walker, A Sensabaugh, E, severe; Sergt David Tolbert, E, hand, severe; Sergt Robert McWane, Sergt Nath Woods, Levi Bevis, John H Himmas, David Loch, John Harnsey, F; Robert Petegrew, Geo Kantlinger, G; Sergt W H H Clegg, Corp Jeff Bogg, Wash Hogg, H; Wm Luker, David Barlow, H, wounded; Corp J M Mayfield, Wm Cunningham, I, wounded; Corp Sam J Witheros, A J Kendall, Albert Fehlfreson, K, wounded; Allen Sargent, E, missing.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1864.

There is no material change in the aspect of monetary affairs. The supply of currency to-day was rather more abundant than yesterday, and the various discount houses met all legitimate demands on them at 10 per cent per annum. As compared with the demand by speculators, however, the supply of currency is light, and the market unusually close.

Our bankers, we are happy to state, are acting with laudable caution in their operations with mere speculators, and are preparing for the provision trade, which will set in within a few weeks. As soon as this trade fairly opens, it is highly probable that a large proportion of the means locked up in whisky and wool will be relieved—as the bankers are fully determined to have the stocks sold or shipped East as early as possible.

There was a better demand for Eastern exchange to-day and the market was firmer, but without material change in quotations. The buying rate was steady at ½ discount, and selling at ⅛@¼ discount.

The gold market to-day ruled a shade higher and more steady. The opening quotation in New York was 229, falling to 227¼, and closing at 3 p.m. at 228½. The following are the quotations telegraphed James Boyd, gold-broker:

9.30 a.m.	229	1.00 p.m.	227¼
10.00 a.m.	228⅜	2.30 p.m.	228⅜
11.00 a.m.	228½	3.30 p.m.	228⅛
12.00 m.	228⅜		

Here the market for gold opened at 225, advanced to 226, and closed quiet at that quotation. Silver was dull at 210, at which some sales were made to fill orders for short sellers. Five-twenties are steady at 110.

It is rumored in New York that there is a large amount of sterling exchange—some say fifty millions—ready to be thrown on the market. If this is true, gold cannot maintain present quotations. In this connection the New York *Herald* states that the application of the rule of proportion to the price of gold in relation to the currency will clearly show that it has been selling during the last three months at a price far in excess of its legitimate comparative value. Before the suspension of specie payments in 1861, the circulation of the States now under the Federal sway was about one hundred and forty millions in bank notes, and an equal amount in coin. The total circulation of these States is now about eight hundred and fifty millions—the Treasury currency issues, according to the return of the 30th of August having been $648,517,6[illegible]0, and the issues of the national banks, up to the end of last week, $47,151,350, the latter showing an increase for the week of $2,095,000. The remainder is assignable to the increased circulation of the State banks, the one hundred forty millions of gold having been already deducted. Now, if we compare this amount of currency with that in circulation (including the $140,000,000 in gold) before the suspension, and allow for the increase, we find by arithmetical calculation that gold is worth about one hundred and sixty eight, or a premium of sixty-eight over paper. All the excess over this is, therefore, unnatural, and the consequence of speculation. It is, consequently, to be heartily discouraged and opposed by all Americans whose will is to sustain the integrity of the United States. We are aware that plenty of excuses exist in the mismanagement of the national finances which has existed since the commencement of this war. But because the nation has been represented by an incompetent Secretary of the Treasury (followed by a parasite in error) and a Congress ignorant of finance, we are nevertheless not entitled to suppose that the country has gone to ruin already. It will be time enough to do that in years hence, if the blunders of the past are persevered in. But speculators have made capital of possibilities which were more remote than immediate, and built upon popular doubts, backed to some extent by a commercial demand for customs duties and exports, which had to be supplied at any price and in any event. The simple fact that gold was selling at 261¼ in August, and 285 in July, when the price had opened in June at 198, was almost enough to make any Secretary of the Treasury despair of bringing Wall street or the nation to reason.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 13th says:

There is very little pressure for money, and no appearance of any considerable stringency is likely to result from the payments for the loan. The banks have notified the United States Treasurer for twelve millions of deposits which they can offset for the loan if it should be expedient. This, with the privilege of using the five per cent coupon notes at par and accrued interest, will facilitate the payment and leave no room for trouble. We suppose that the Secretary will renew this opportunity of investment after a brief space; and the offers of forty millions more that were recently asked for shows that there will be no difficulty in negotiating for an additional fifty millions on somewhat similar terms. This policy, if continued, will give us a close money market throughout the remainder of the year, checking speculation and limiting the depreciation of currency.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Sept. 15, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	126	126	Quicksilver	81	82
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & T.	133	137¾
C. & N. W. (pd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	117¾	118½
Erie (com)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cent.	127	....
Erie (pfd)	[illegible]	107½	Ohio&Miss. cert	4[illegible]	....
C. & P.	[illegible]	116½	Ill. 6 ⅌ cent war loan bonds	....	....
M. S. (com)	[illegible]	81½	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent 5-20 coupons	....	....
M. S. (gtd)	[illegible]	14	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent bonds 1881	....	....
P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]	107½	U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	....	....
R. I.	[illegible]	124½	U. S. 1 yr. certif.	....	....
C. & A. (com)	[illegible]	....	Americ'n gold	228	228½
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]	107½			
Ill. Cent. scrip	127½	127½			
B. & Q.	128	128			

Market—1st Board steady, 2d Board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	5,568	8,693
Wheat	67,180	53,775
Corn	44,290	....
Oats	136,588	95,540
Rye	13,880	39,175
Barley	11,224	....
Grass Seed	141,036	....
Flax Seed	37,340	....
Broom Corn	13,396	9,757
Cured Meats	21,301	....
Pork	21	....
Lard	21,337	....
Tallow	5,837	....
Wool	14,806	360
Hogs	7,912	13
Cattle	1,781	197
Hides	36,449	1,000
Highwines	....	77
Salt	1,150	2,950
Butter	23,204	14,740

The general Produce markets to-day were moderately active and steady; but with the single exception of Corn, there was no advance gained in prices, notwithstanding gold was quoted at 228@228¼—an advance since yesterday of 3 per cent. This is to be attributed partly, to an upward tendency in freights, but mainly to the extreme closeness of the money market, and the relatively high prices which prevail here, as compared with those at the East.

Flour was very dull, and we note sales of only about 1,600 brls, at $11.50 for White Winter, and $10.00@10.50 for Spring extras. The demand for shipment is unusually light, and buyers are limited to $10.00 for good Spring extras—sellers generally holding at $10.25@10.50. Winter Wheat brands are almost entirely neglected.

The Wheat market was steadier than yesterday, but there was no material change in prices. About 18,000 bushels Winter, and 75,000 bushels Spring Wheat were sold, at $1 98@2.00 for No 1 Red, $1.90@1.95 for Rejected Red, $1.85@1.88 for No Grade Red; $1.96@1.96½ for No 1 Spring; $1.91½@1.94 for No 2 Spring, and $1.84@1.86 for Rejected Spring—the market closing steady at $1 93 for No 2 Red, and at $1.93@1.93½ for No 2 Spring. The demand for shipment is still trifling—the quotations here, with freights and commissions added being still far above New York prices. To-day, according to the Board of Trade dispatch, Spring Wheat was quoted in New York at $2 05@2 12.

Owing to more favorable advices from Buffalo, the Corn market was buoyant and active, at an advance on yesterday's prices of 1@3½c per bushel. About 90,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.33@1.35 for No. 1 River and Canal afloat; $1.34 for No. 1 Corn in store; $1.32½@1.33¾ for No. 2 Corn; and $1.30½@1.31 for Rejected Corn. Towards the close the market was less buoyant than at the opening, and the extreme quotations were not sustained—No. 1 Corn closing at $1 33 in store.

Oats were in active demand for shipment and the market was steady and brisk, with sales of about 190,000 bushels, at 64¼@65c for No. 1 Oats, 62½@64¼ for No. 2, and 63c for Rejected—the great bulk of the transactions having been at 65c and 64c for the two leading grades, at which the market closed firm.

There was an active shipping demand for Rye, and the market was lively and a shade higher than yesterday. About 41,000 bushels were sold, at $1.20@1.23 for No. 1 Rye, $1.19@1.20 for No. 2, and $1.15@1.18 for Rejected—the market closing steady and firm at $1.22@1.22½ for No 1 and at $1.20 for No. 2.

Barley was in good demand and 1@3c ⅌ bushel higher, with sales of about 26,000 bushels, at $1.93½@1.95 for No. 2 Barley in store, and $2.01 by sample. The market closed firm at $1.94½@1.95 for No. 2 in store.

Highwines were quiet, but without change in quotations, the sales amounting to only 350 brls, at $1 74@1.75 ⅌ gallon—the market closing quiet. There were but few buyers, and at the close they offered only $1.74, sellers holding at $1.75.

Provisions were less active, and we report sales of only 3,400 pieces sugar-cured Bacon hams at 22c loose, and 125 tcs prime steam Lard at 23c.

Salt is very quiet, but we have no change to note in prices. Sellers are holding Fine Salt at $3.50, delivered on the cars, but the demand is light.

Grain freights were firmer to-day, but no actual advance in rates was established—the engagements having been at 8c for Rye, 7½c for Corn, and 6c for Oats to Buffalo. Vessels were generally held at the close at 8c for Corn and 8½c for Wheat to Buffalo.

Timothy Seed was in good supply, and under a very light inquiry we note a decline of 10c per bushel—with light sales to-day at $5.25@5.50. Flax Seed was steady at $3.15 for prime.

The Butter market is completely glutted, and prices tend downwards.

In Groceries the market has been more active, and on the leading staples prices have been firmer, with an upward tendency. There has, however, been no quotable change in yesterday's prices.

Soft Coal is in fair supply, with an active demand, prices firm at $14.00@16.00 per ton. Anthracite Coal is still in small and very inadequate receipt; the market rules firm at $22.00 for Lehigh, and $20.00 for other descriptions.

White Fish are still in small, and almost nominal supply; market firm at $9.00 per hf bbl for No. 1, and $8.75@9.00 for No. 2. Codfish in very small receipt, prices continue firm and unchanged.

In Green Fruits the receipts are generally liberal. Apples are more active, and firmer. Peaches are in good demand, with no receipts to-day. Market firm at $2.00@3.50 per basket. Lemons in better supply. On Sicily we note a decline of $1.00 per box.

In Hides the market is dull and inactive. There has been no quotable decline on previous rates, but buyers are few and not disposed to concede the prices asked.

Domestic Leather is in fair demand, and prices easier. On Hemlock Sole, and Buenos Ayres we note a decline of 1c per lb. French Calf-skins in fair demand, but prices rule easier, owing to the recent reduction in the rates of gold. Upon previous quotations we note a decline of 10@15c per pound.

Carbon Oil is more active demand. Market firmer with an upward tendency. We quote best White Oil at 90@95c per gallon. Linseed in better request and unchanged.

The Wool market continues dull and depressed. Buyers are offering 93c for choice fleece wool; sellers are holding at $1.00.

In Beef Cattle the market has been moderately active. Shipping Cattle are in good demand, with a very limited supply. Prices are consequently very firm at our previous quotations. Medium grades have been in large supply, with a fair demand, prices have declined 10@15c per 100 lbs. Entered sales 2,438 head at $3.00@7.60, chiefly at $5.00@5.75 per 100 lbs.

In Hogs the supply has been rather large for this period of the year. Extra qualities were in active demand, and very firm at yesterday's rates. Common qualities were less active with a decline of 25c per 100 lbs. Entered sales 2,643 head, at $7.30@13.00, chiefly at $11.00@12.00 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon the wheat market ruled very dull and light sales of No. 2 Spring were made, chiefly at $1.92½@1.93—closing weak. Oats, Corn, and Highwines were neglected.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts to day at the various yards amounted to about 2,[illegible]00 head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales, 2,438 head, at $3.00@7.60, chiefly at $5.00@5.75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

There were in the yards this morning, including the receipts of the day, nearly 3,000 head of stock, the general quality of which consisted of medium grades, with a larger proportion of very inferior qualities than yesterday. Of really fine shipping cattle the receipts show no improvement, and besides a few droves of Illinois Steers, one drove from Iowa, and one of very prime Kansas Steers, there was nothing to be seen beyond the usual qualities of army cattle.

Shippers have had little to do, simply for want of suitable stock in the yards. Purchases for Government contracts have been unusually large, there being no less than four army contractors at present in the market who supply both the Potomac and Western Armies. City butchers and speculators have bought very sparingly.

Although nearly the whole of our receipts have been disposed of, the market has been harder for drovers, especially those who have had inferior grades of stock to offer—and even good medium cattle have not sold well as they did yesterday.

The following are the principal sales made to-day: Sprague sold Ziegler & Co. 149 head Illinois steers, from McLean county, averaging 1,164 lbs, at $7.12½; Clark sold MacPherson 64 head Iowa steers, fed by J Grant, of Dallas county, and averaging 1,370 lbs, at $6.50; Dalbs sold Spencer 63 head of extra grade Kansas steers, averaging 1,385 lbs, at $7 64—this was the best drove we have had in the yards this week.

The market closes this evening moderately active, but on medium grades we note a decline of 10@15c ⅌ 100 lbs on yesterday's quotations. Shipping grades were firm and unchanged.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
G. Adams	Marks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Levy	Roenthal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & M.	Miller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	W. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Short	Fawcett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Burmaster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Cowen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Cash & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Kent & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Wall	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Shea	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parker	McGarner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walwork & M	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Hyman & Ruble	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Turner	Fawcett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morland	McCullough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	J. Wall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Lipey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belstine	Ruble & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. C. Hall	Fawcett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	Greenbaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conner	Cash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Dutchman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sprague & Co.	Zeigler & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.12½
Frye & Co.	O'Malley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dalby	Spencer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stephens	W. M. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	D. Weixal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Stell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Cochrane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	D. Weixal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Stell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strader	do	[illegible]	1060	5.00
Gregory & H.	do	16	1071	3.00
Cooley & Eldridge	do	14	1061	5.12½
Shiver	Gibbs	18	1270	5.50
Gregory & H.	D. Weixal	11	1033	5.25
do	Mehan	17	[illegible]	3.75
Marks	do	[illegible]	1007	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Stebbing	20	[illegible]	3.50
Moon & Co.	Fritz	59	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wright & Co.	Wood	18	916	4.00
Haight	C. Allen	16	[illegible]	4.25

HOGS—Received to-day at the various yards about 3,300 hogs. Entered sales 2,643 head at $7.30@13.00, chiefly at $11 00@12.00 per 100 lbs.

In the point of quality the receipts to-day were inferior to those of yesterday. The demand for the commoner portion of hogs has been less active, and prices have a strong downward tendency. Prime to extra grades have been more active, indeed buyers were more than ordinarily anxious to secure choice lots, regardless of price. The fancy range from $12.50@13.00 has still been maintained, and had the supply of this class of hogs been larger there would have been no difficulty of obtaining a quick sale.

Now that our Hog season is so near at hand, it may be well to state for the satisfaction of those who are most interested, that the reports received so far from the principle hog growing districts are very satisfactory, and indicate not only the excellent condition in which the stocks generally are, but that the supply will be considerably larger than that of last season.

The market closed this evening with an active demand for good qualities at previous quotations, but showed a decline on common of 25c ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Phelps	W. M. Tilden	60	191	$11.50
Clarke	do	73	193	12.00
Wells	do	40	210	12.50
J. Gridley	do	53	215	13.00
G. Adams	do	53	215	12.12½
Averill	do	118	180	11.75
Wallwork & M.	do	33	197	11.50
Clarke	do	63	270	12.50
W. F. Brown	do	63	184	11.50
Exton	do	44	193	12.25
Allen	do	63	199	12.50
Conner	Kelly	79	157	11.00
Frye & Co.	do	60	159	[illegible]
Wright	Phillips	101	191	11.50
Campion	do	60	189	11.50
Sherman, H. & P.	Windsor	135	186	11.50
J. Adams	do	60	191	11.75
do	Gillett	108	174	11.64
Brown	do	55	196	12.00
Bin[illegible]	do	90	186	12.00
[illegible]	Windsor	135	178	11.25
[illegible]	T. Huntley	97	183	11.25
Bentley & M	do	51	186	11.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Windsor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. Parker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—[illegible]

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M.	O'Brien	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosenstein	Goodman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collins	Crook	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams	Osborne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage [illegible], unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS were firmer, but we have no material improvement to note in rates. The engagements to-day were:—To Buffalo—Props [illegible] with corn, at 8c; [illegible] with oats, at [illegible]; [illegible] with rye, at 8c.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	$1.50	
Flour to New York, lake and rail	1.35	
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	1.50	
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	1.50	

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Albany, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 5,568 brls; shipped, 8,693 brls. Market dull. Sales to-day were:—WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—[illegible] brls at $11.50. SPRING EXTRAS—[illegible] "Grey Fox" at $10.50; [illegible] brls "Badger State" at $10.25; [illegible]. Spring Superfine—[illegible] brls "Harmon XXX" at $9.25; [illegible].

WHEAT—Received to-day, 67,180 bu; shipped, 53,775 bu. Market without material change. Sales to-day were: WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Red at $1.98; [illegible] No 2 Red at $1.93; [illegible] bu Rejected Red at $1.90; [illegible] No Grade Red at $1.85. SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Spring at $1.96; [illegible] bu No 2 Spring at $1.93; [illegible] bu Rejected Spring at $1.84; [illegible]—the market closing steady at $1.93 for No. 2 Spring, and $1.93 for No 2 Red.

OATS—Received to-day, 136,588 bu; shipped, 95,540 bu. Market active and steady. Sales to-day: OATS IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Oats at 65c; [illegible] bu do at 64½c; [illegible] bu No 2 at 64c; [illegible] bu Rejected at 63c—market closing steady at 65c for No. 1 and 64c for No. 2.

RYE—Received to-day, 13,880 bu; shipped, 39,175 bu. Market active and a shade higher. Sales to-day were: RYE IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Rye at $1.20@1.23; [illegible] bu No 2 at $1.19@1.20; [illegible] bu Rejected at $1.15@1.18—the market closing firm at $1.22@1.22½ for No 1 and $1.20 for No 2.

CORN—Received to-day, 44,290 bu; shipped, none. Market buoyant and advanced 1@3½c per bu. Sales were: CORN IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Corn at $1.34; [illegible] bu No 2 Corn at $1.32½@1.33¾; [illegible] bu Rejected Corn at $1.30½@1.31. RIVER AND CANAL CORN—[illegible] bu No 1 River at $1.33@1.35 afloat—the market closing at $1.33 for No 1 Corn in store.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 11,224 bushels; shipped, none. Market more active and 1@3c better. Sales were: BARLEY IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 2 Barley at $1.93½@1.95; [illegible] by sample at $2.01. At the close the market was steady at $1.94½@1.95 for No 2.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $[illegible] per gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 23,204 lbs; shipped, 14,740 lbs. There is very little activity, and the market is glutted. Prices tend downwards. Prime butter is generally held at 40c, but buyers are offering only 35c. We quote:

Prime Dairy in crocks and tubs	[illegible]
Shipping Butter, in firkins	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

Sales to-day were [illegible] firkins choice at [illegible].

BROOM CORN—Received to-day, 13,396 lbs; shipped to-day, 9,757 lbs. Market firm at [illegible] for good to choice—sellers holding at [illegible] per ton for [illegible].

BAGGING—Market moderately active. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Stark A	[illegible]
Montour A, seamless	[illegible]
Worcester A, seamless	[illegible]
Lewiston A, seamless	[illegible]
Chicago A, seamless	[illegible]
Lagowood A	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Extra heavy A	[illegible]
Eagle A	[illegible]
Excelsior	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Garden City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Burlaps, [illegible]	[illegible]
Gunnies, five bu	[illegible]
four bu	[illegible]
three bu	[illegible]
Flour sacks, ⅛ brls cotton	[illegible]
" " ¼ " linen	[illegible]
" " ¼ " cotton	[illegible]
" " ⅛ " paper	[illegible]
" " 1-16 "	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy	[illegible]

CHEESE—Hamburg and Western Reserve is in small supply. Prices firm at our previous quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	21 @22
Western Reserve	19 @20
Western States	18 @19

COFFEE—There has been more activity in the market, and prices rule firmer, with an upward tendency. We quote:

Cape, ⅌ lb	47 @49
Java, O. G. in mats	60 @62
Rio, fair to good	48 @49
Rio, good to prime	50 @51

COAL—Soft Coal is in fair receipt, with a good demand. Hard Coal in better supply, although the receipts are still below the demand. Market firm at present rates. We quote:

Erie—Briar Hill	$16.00
do Ormsby	14.00
Cleveland—Briar Hill	14.00
do Mineral Ridge	14.00
do Willow Bank	14.00
Blossburg	16.00
Lump Lehigh	22.00
Lackawanna, prepared	20.00
Scranton	20.00
Pittston	20.00
Illinois	[illegible]

EGGS—In fair supply. Market active. Sales to-day have been made at 15@16c ⅌ doz. Sales to-day [illegible] pkgs of Eggs at 15c; [illegible] pkgs do at 16c; 1 bbl do at 15c per doz.

FISH—LAKE FISH—There has been no further change in the market. White Fish continue in small supply, and prices are firmly maintained at the advance noted yesterday, and receipts, especially of White Fish, are in very light supply. MACKEREL—Market tolerably active and firm at previous quotations. CODFISH—Receipts still almost nominal, prices very firm at present quotations. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish, hf brls	[illegible]
No 1 Whitefish, ¼ brls	[illegible]
No 2 Whitefish, hf brls	[illegible]
No 1 Trout, hf brls	[illegible]
No 1 Trout, ¼ brls	[illegible]
No 1 Mackerel, hf brls	[illegible]
No 1 Mackerel, ¼ brls	[illegible]
No 2 Mackerel, hf brls, large	[illegible]
No 2 Mackerel, ¼ brls	[illegible]
No 1 Mackerel, kits	[illegible]
No 2 Mackerel, kits	[illegible]
Family mackerel, hf brls	[illegible]
Family mackerel, kits	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
No 1 Pickled Herring, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Scaled Herring, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Pickled Herrings, round	[illegible]
No 1 Lake Herring	[illegible]
No 2 Lake Herring	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES are in more liberal supply, and prices rule a shade firmer. PEACHES—There has been no supply to-day. Market active and firm at previous quotations. GRAPES in increasing supply with a good demand. Prices firm at present quotations. LEMONS in more liberal supply. On Sicily we note a decline of $1.00 ⅌ box. We quote:

Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at wholesale	[illegible]
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, calling	[illegible]
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, cooking	[illegible]
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, cooking	[illegible]
Peaches ⅌ basket	[illegible]
Peaches ⅌ box	[illegible]
Pears, Bartlett, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Grapes, Isabella, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Grapes, Catawba, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Pears ⅌ basket	[illegible]
Pears ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Cranberries, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Water melons, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Lemons, Sicily, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Lemons, Malaga, ⅌ box	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES—Market quiet, with a moderate supply. Prices firm and unchanged. FOREIGN FRUITS—Market in good supply, with a limited demand. Prices firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Apples, Southern, ⅌ lb	10 @11
Apples, Eastern, ⅌ lb	12 @[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins—Layers ⅌ box	[illegible]
Raisins—M. R., ⅌ box	[illegible]
Currants, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Figs—Smyrna, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Citron, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, soft shell, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, hard, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Pears, Bohemian, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

GAME—Market is generally in limited supply with a fair demand for fresh birds for which full prices are readily given. Prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote:

Prairie Chickens, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Quails, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Wild Ducks, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Snipe, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Plover, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Grouse, yellow-legged, ⅌ doz	[illegible]

HIDES—Received to-day, 36,449 lbs; shipped, 1,000 lbs. The market is still dull and drooping. Dealers are indisposed to buy even at present quotations—our quotations, however, have been made. We quote:

Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Green Salted, untrimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, none; shipped 77 brls. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day of [illegible] brls at $1.74@1.75—closing quiet at these quotations.

HAY—The supply continues moderate, but not beyond the demand. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, baled	[illegible]
Prairie, beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

LEATHER—The market is more active, and in fair supply. Prices are not so firm. On Hemlock Sole and Buenos Ayres we note a decline of 1c ⅌ lb. The reduced rates of gold which have prevailed during the past fortnight have had the effect of reducing French Calfskins 10@15c ⅌ lb. Other descriptions unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]
Line ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco, Sole	[illegible]
Calf ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco good dam-aged	[illegible]
Upper ⅌ foot	[illegible]		
Collar ⅌ foot	[illegible]		

OAK.

Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]	French Calf, 21 lbs	[illegible]
Harness, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	French Calf, 24 lbs	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoines, 24 lbs	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoines, 28 lbs	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 heavy	[illegible]	Linings ⅌ doz.	[illegible]
Calf, Extra	[illegible]	Linings ⅌ doz.	[illegible]
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]	Binding ⅌ doz.	[illegible]
French Calf, 27 lbs	[illegible]		

NAVAL STORES—Market quiet and in fair supply. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

Pitch	[illegible]	Lath Yarn, Hemp	[illegible]
Rosin ⅌ brl	[illegible]	do Manilla	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Ital. Flax packing	[illegible]	Manilla Hay Rope	[illegible]
Am. Flax packing	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]
Am. Hemp packing	[illegible]	Sash cord	[illegible]
Am. Hemp No. 1	[illegible]	Oakum	[illegible]
Am. Hemp No. 2	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]

ONIONS—There has been more activity in the market, with a large supply. On previous quotations we note a decline of 15c per bu. We quote Onions in bulk at $1.50@1.75 per bu; from store at $2.00@2.25 per bu. Sales to-day: 3 cars Onions on track, at $1.50@1.75 ⅌ bu from store at [illegible]; on track at $1.75; 500 bu do, including sacks at $1.90 per bu.

OILS—LINSEED OIL—Market firmer, but without quotable change. LARD OIL—Scarce and very firm at present quotations. Other descriptions in moderate demand, and firm at present rates. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil, bulk	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure lead	[illegible]
Lard Oil, No. 1	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Neats Foot Oil	[illegible]
Mecca Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market has been rather quiet, but prices rule firmer, with an upward tendency. There has been no quotable change. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test, by car load	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Straw Oil, do	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Benzole	[illegible]	[illegible]	

POTATOES—In moderate supply and with a limited demand. Our previous quotations continue tolerably firm and unchanged. We quote:

Potatoes, Neshannocks, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Potatoes do ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Potatoes Common, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Potatoes do ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ brl	[illegible]

POULTRY—In limited receipt and fair demand. Market firm at present quotations. We quote:

Fowls, old, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Chickens, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Turkeys, live, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Firm and nominal at $[illegible]. Bacon Hams—In fair demand; sales to-day were 3,400 pcs sugar cured Hams at 22c loose. LARD—Firm. Sales to-day were 125 tcs prime steam Lard at 23c.

SALT—Received to-day, 1,150 brls; shipped to-day, 2,950 brls. Market quiet and steady at the following quotations:

DOMESTIC—New Fine	$3.50
Coarse	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
FOREIGN—Turk's Island, ⅌ sack	[illegible]
Ground Alum, ⅌ sack	[illegible]

SEEDS—Received to-day, 141,036 lbs Grass Seed and 37,340 lbs Flax Seed. Shipped to-day, none. TIMOTHY SEED—There is but little inquiry, and the market is dull and fully 10c lower. Sales to-day were: [illegible] bags prime at $5.50; [illegible] bags at $5.25. FLAX SEED—Firm. Sales to bags prime at $3.15.

SUGAR—Market in better demand. There has been more activity to-day, and prices rule firmer, with an upward tendency. We quote:

N. O. Sugar, prime	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
Crushed, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Yellow B	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
C	[illegible]

SYRUPS—The market is more active, with a limited supply. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
Porto Rico Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans Molasses	[illegible]
Philadelphia Sea Hive	[illegible]

SALERATUS—In moderate supply. Market active and firm at present quotations. We quote:

Babbitt's pure	[illegible]
do	[illegible]
De Land's pure	[illegible]
do	[illegible]
do	[illegible]
do chemical	[illegible]

TEA—Market more active, and a shade firmer, though without quotable change. Receipts rather limited. We quote:

Young Hyson, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	[illegible]
do do finest to choice	[illegible]
Oolong, [illegible]	[illegible]
do extra choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Souchong, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

TALLOW—Received [illegible] lbs. In small supply. Prices very firm and unchanged. We quote:

Prime City Packers	[illegible]
Country	[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is quiet, but prices continue very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half bright	[illegible]
Choice black, sound	[illegible]
Navy, fine, extra	[illegible]
Navy, fine	[illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair demand and firm at present rates. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, ⅌ gal	[illegible]
Pure Malt do	[illegible]
Corn do	[illegible]

WOOL—Received 14,806 lbs; shipped 360 lbs. There has been no improvement in the market; depression and inactivity of the market have compelled sellers to concede 5c on [illegible]. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Medium Fleece, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]

WOOD—In active demand and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Beech, ⅌ cord, in the yard	$11.00	[illegible]
Maple, per cord, do do	12.00	[illegible]
Hickory, per cord, do do	13.00	[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Union, Spence, Green Bay, [illegible].
Prop Merchant, Bates, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Empire State, [illegible], Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Galena, Penny, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of Boston, McHenry, Ogdensburg, [illegible].
Prop Freno, Ross, Montreal, [illegible].
Prop Ontonagon, Tompkins, Sarnia, [illegible].
Brig Geneva, Somerville, Northport, [illegible].
Schr Cotton, [illegible], Racine, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Kent, Oswego, [illegible].
Schr [illegible] Star, Wilson, Lake [illegible].
Schr St. Lawrence, Thursby, Presque Isle, [illegible].
Schr Meridian, Smith, Grand Traverse, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Lien, Peshtigo, [illegible].
Schr Freeman, Anderson, Manitowoc, [illegible].
Schr Joseph Cochrane, Becker, Oswego, [illegible].
Schr H. C. Winslow, Lewis, Cleveland, [illegible].
Schr Wm. Young, [illegible], Cleveland, [illegible].
Schr A. [illegible], Olsen, [illegible].
Schr J. S. Harvey, Hansen, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr [illegible] from Two Rivers.
Schr Ellen, Cross, Peterson's Pier, [illegible].
Schr Speed, Reid, Port Sheldon, [illegible].
Schr Silas Cryler, Wilson, Milwaukee, [illegible].
Schr D. Newhall, Anderson, Racine, [illegible].
Schr Sylvia Morton, Glatz, Erie, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Carroll, [illegible].
Schr Jersey Blakeall, McKay, [illegible].
Schr Pauline, Heven, Sheboygan, [illegible].
Schr Ann, Duncan, Green Bay, [illegible].
Schr J. S. [illegible], Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Melvina, Ferris, Bay City, [illegible].
Scow Mt. Vernon, Paulsen, White Lake, [illegible].
Scow Planet, James, Muskegon, [illegible].
Scow Humbolt, Forsea, White Lake, [illegible].

CLEARED.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Price, Portage Lake, [illegible].
Prop Buffalo, McKee, Buffalo, [illegible].
Prop Dean Richmond, Rumage, Buffalo, [illegible] wheat, [illegible] brls flour, and sundries.
Prop City of Buffalo, [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible].
Prop Mohawk, [illegible], Ogdensburg, [illegible] hides.
Bark City of Buffalo, Bonner, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr A. J. Rodgers, Doyle, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Millard Fillmore, English, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Autocrat, Dimick, Buffalo, [illegible].

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE—SCHOONER [illegible] AND ALL ON BOARD [illegible]—A correspondent informs us that on Saturday night last the Capt. Muir, came into collision with the propeller Whitby off Long Point, Lake Erie. The particulars of the collision are not given, but we are told the Advance struck the Whitby about midships, and she sank. [illegible] Captain reported the facts of the collision, and we believe, that as he left the Whitby she was [illegible]. A rumor was in circulation around the last evening to the effect that the [illegible] after the collision, sank with all on board. [illegible] No doubt, the story will be either confirmed or contradicted to-day.—[Toronto Globe, 13th.

Special Notices.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. Address all orders to DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

It is not often we speak of [illegible] sicians,

[illegible]

In the Year 1845

Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, N. Y. Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

The Australian specific for Piles is now well known as the most certain remedy for the above complaint ever found. [illegible] LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General Western Agents.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1856, now permanently located at 84 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.), can be consulted at his office, 125 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Medicinal.

READ AND REFLECT.

It has been from time immemorial the object of philanthropists to find some remedy for the ills of life, and scientific skill has for ages explored every avenue in order to discover the hidden secret. It has been, however, reserved for modern science to place before the world the great destroyer of disease, and that is

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

are concentrated all those virtues which tend to promote healthy and vigorous life. Unlike the generality of Bitters, they are NOT AN ALCOHOLIC MIXTURE, but

A PURE TONIC,

Composed entirely of Vegetable Substances.

THEY ARE A

POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED PERSONS BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

☞ Remember, that this Bitters is not an alcoholic mixture, a bar-room drink, or a substitute for rum, and cannot insidiously introduce the vice of drunkenness into your families.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs: [illegible]

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. [illegible] Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

FROM THE HON. JACOB BROOM. [illegible] Truly yours, JACOB BROOM.

The following well known reverend gentlemen have acknowledged in writing the great benefits they have received from the use of these Bitters. [illegible] We could add many others to this list did space permit.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, 631 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.) PROPRIETORS.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States. [illegible] LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

HOME MANUFACTURE. FIRE WORKS. CHARLES MORRIS

Has removed his stock of Fire Works, manufactured by himself, to 149 South Water Street, [illegible]

Coughs. DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM IS WARRANTED TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT, CONSUMPTION, and all affections of the THROAT AND LUNGS. For sale by Druggists. General Depot No. [illegible] Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. [illegible] E. SCOVILLE, Chicago, Wholesale Agent.

To Contractors.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Rock Island, Ill., Sept. [illegible] 1864. Sealed Proposals in duplicate are invited and will be received by the undersigned at his office in Rock Island, Ill., until Tuesday, [illegible] day of September, 1864, for the construction of Water Works at Rock Island Barracks, Illinois, of the following lengths: [illegible] FORM OF GUARANTY. [illegible] Any further information desired will be given on application to [illegible] Capt. & A. Q. M.

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Now offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever brought to this market.

In these times of high prices we believe that THE BEST GOODS ARE THE CHEAPEST, and have selected our Fall Stock with especial reference to this fact. Particular attention is called to our CUSTOM MADE BOOTS, WHICH CAN NOT BE EXCELLED. EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BENEDICT HALL & CO.,

Have removed to

Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway,

FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,

NEW YORK.

We have greatly enlarged our manufacturing department, and constantly have on hand a very large stock of the [illegible] and Children's Goods [illegible] and the very best quality of goods.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells, CHICAGO.

We have at all times the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, DUCK, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVAS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS, COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING, COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Standards, Guidons, Flags, &c., to Order.

G. HUBBARD. J. A. TUCKER. G. B. CARPENTER.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

23 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Goods, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western dealers and Manufacturers.

ROYAL PRUSSIAN CONSULATE.

57 Clark Street.

E. CLAUSSENIUS, Consul.

Special Notices.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingué appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

It is not often we speak of Physicians,

But we can cheerfully say of Dr. Whittier [illegible] ... He has a larger practice than any other Physician in Chicago, in the treatment of all those diseases which need a speedy and permanent cure, namely: Private Diseases. ... All business strictly confidential.

In the Year 1845

Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE, since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 25c.

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

The Australian specific for Piles is now well known as the most certain remedy for the above complaint ever used. It has no equal in practice. A case of Piles is any form can scarcely exist that it will not permanently cure. ... LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General Wholesale Western Agents.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1856, now permanently located at 82 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. Skill ... in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND DISORDERS, OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER, cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodine, Potassium, ... a positive cure for all humors and blood poison.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by abuse of the system, early indiscretions, excess or indiscretion, ... loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness of sight ... treated and radically cured by an infallible method. ... Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture, and all diseases peculiar to the organs of a private nature, radically cured.

Old diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the medical faculty, and professors of medical colleges, etc. Those afflicted should apply immediately and be cured of these horrible diseases.

Remember, Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 82 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets.

Office open from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. Consultations confidential.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature, ... where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 2 ... Communications confidential. Consultations free. Address P O Box 2137. ...

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how the evil habits of youth ... Price 25 cents. ...

To Contractors.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Rock Island Ill., Sept. 8th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate are invited and will be received by the undersigned at his office in Rock Island, Ill., until Tuesday, ... for furnishing under contract ... castings, viz: ...

FORM OF GUARANTY. ...

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unreasonable. ...

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Castings," and addressed to Capt. S. F. HERO, A. Q. M., at Rock Island, Illinois.

S. F. HERO, Capt & A. Q. M.

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

20 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Now offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever brought to this market.

In these times of high prices we believe that THE BEST GOODS ARE THE CHEAPEST, and have selected our Fall Stock with especial reference to this fact.

Particular attention is called to our CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS, which can not be excelled.

EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BENEDICT HALL & CO.,

Have removed to

Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway,

FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,

NEW YORK.

We have greatly enlarged our manufacturing department, and now have constantly on hand a very large stock of the sewed work of our own manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. We make all the latest styles of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf Sewed Boots, ... and Children's Morocco, Glove Kid and Lasting work—all machine sewed and the very best quality of goods.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water Street.

Corner of Wells, CHICAGO.

We have at all times the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, RUNNING ROPE, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVAS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES.

Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Standards, Guidons, Flags, &c., to Order.

G. HUBBARD. J. B. TURNER. G. D. CARPENTER.

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J. H. REED & CO.,

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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

20 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Dyestuffs, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

...

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - - $200,000.

No. 50 LaSalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL.... $250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 1st of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice-Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

South-West corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Educational.

FRENCH CLASSES.—Madame Cuthbert, from Paris, resumes her French classes at 779 Wabash avenue, corner of Burlington and Quincy Rail road Crossing. ... Class days Mondays and Thursdays. Terms made known upon application.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will re-open with every advantage for the instruction of youth, on the First Monday of September, 1864. ... at 256 Chicago avenue, near Rush street. ... O. M. RAE QUACKENBOS.

IDLEWILD.

MRS N. P. WILLIS

Is prepared to receive a few additional pupils between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin September 15th. Address Woodside, Orange Co., N. Y.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Regular Lectures of this Institution will commence, as usual, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

There will be a preliminary course in October. Fees for the whole course (paid in advance) including matriculation and dissection, amount to $105. For further information or circulars, address CHARLES A. POPE, Dean.

MEDICAL.—The Chicago North-western College Medical Department will commence its Third Annual Session on the first TUESDAY, in January, A. D. 1865. Those holding scholarships are requested to commence with this term. The Law Department will commence at the same time. For further particulars address S. A. DODGE, M. D. Box 4775, Chicago, Ill.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. North Side.

MRS. QUACKENBOS

Is forming a school on the North Side for young ladies, with the usual departments, Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate, in which all the branches of English education are thoroughly taught, with the Languages, Music and Drawing. For terms and circulars apply to

356 Chicago Avenue,

Near Rush street.

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his celebrated fruit farm at a rate that cannot fail to make it as sure and profitable an investment as can be found in the North-west.

It consists of 148 acres of land, with an excellent dwelling house, tenant houses, barn, carriage house, and other out buildings.

The capacity of the orchard is equal to 15,000 baskets of peaches per year. ... A fine lot of apple trees, a few pears, grapes and other fruits. ... Title perfect. The subscriber is going to leave the country ... For further particulars address GEORGE PARMELEE, St. Joseph, Mich.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a raft of hewn timber, while being towed from Grand River to Chicago, was broken apart by the rough sea. ... claimed by us. A. D. HAYWARD, Chicago. THOMPSON & COVELL, White Lake, Mich.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27, 1864.

General Orders No. 52.

During the ensuing sixty days, no fire arms, powder or ammunition of any kind will be received, transported or delivered by any Railroad, Express, or other Forwarding Company, within the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, without a permit from these Headquarters, ...

It is the duty of all Military Commanders and all Provost Marshals and their Assistants to see that this Order is enforced, and to seize all such articles as may be clandestinely sent or shipped, in evasion of it. ...

By command of Major General HEINTZELMAN.
C. H. POTTER, Lt. Col. & A. A. G.
Official: S. H. LATHROP, Lt. Col. and A. D. C.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864. WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS. Candidates must be Graduates of some Regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon General. ... ALSO WANTED—HOSPITAL STEWARDS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS. ...

JOS. K. BARNES, Acting Surgeon General.

HARD COAL. The undersigned are again receiving at their Coal Yard a few hundred tons of very superior

LACKAWANA COAL,

EGG, STOVE AND RANGE SIZES.

Also on hand, LEHIGH COAL, and the best kind of ERIE COAL and MASSILLON COAL, which will be screened and delivered at the lowest market prices. Yard at northeast corner of Indiana and Kingsbury streets, north branch of Chicago River, opposite freight depot of C. & N. W. R. R. RENO & LITTLE.

BUCK SKIN MITTENS AND GLOVES.—The largest stock of the above goods in the United States.

ALSO—Fur and Kid Gloves and Gauntlets.

BOOT AND SHOE PACS,

Warranted superior to any other in the market, and manufactured expressly for the North-western trade. NORTH BROS & GILLETT, 15 Murray street, New York, Six doors west of Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE FINEST

STOCK FARMS IN ILLINOIS,

Situated in Iroquois County, one mile of the junction of the Illinois Central (Chicago Branch) and the Logansport and Peoria Railroad, and 80 miles south of Chicago.

323 acres Prairie, all under fence, and 13 acres Woodland.

House with 16 rooms and every convenience; barn ... AN ARTESIAN FOUNTAIN, which runs a constant stream ... Address L. WHITNEY, Lock Box 97, Washington, D. C.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 14, 1864.

I will pay the sum of $150 in checks on United States Treasury for Certificates of Indebtedness, for all Cavalry Horses that will pass inspection at U. S. Corral, Chicago, Ill. ...

JAS. A. EKIN, Col in charge of 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
J. M. BRADSHAW, Capt. and A. Q. M.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, the greatest of modern Philosophers, remarked that "a penny saved is a penny earned." ... old pamphlets of all kinds, old almanacs, ... we will pay the highest cash price. ... JOHN S. PETTIBONE, 96 Randolph street.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

SAW MILL AND PINE LAND For Sale.

Said mill property is situated on White Lake, Muskegon County, Michigan, ... Favorable terms are offered. LUSCOMBE & PIERCE, Muskegon, Mich.

HAY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Five hundred tons of PRAIRIE HAY (best quality,) in the stack, for sale, on the Illinois River Railroad, ... SMITH, HEFFEN & CO., Pekin, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8.

Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR GOVERNOR:	RICHARD J. OGLESBY.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:	WILLIAM BROSS.
FOR SEC. OF STATE:	SHARON TYNDALE.
FOR AUDITOR:	O. H. MINER.
FOR STATE TREASURER:	JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
FOR SUP. PUB. INSTRUC.:	NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page.
BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

1—JOHN V. FARWELL,	8—JAS. C. CONKLING,
2—AARON B. MILLER,	9—WILLIAM WALKER,
3—JOHN V. EUSTACE,	10—THOS. W. HARRIS,
4—JAMES S. POOLE,	11—N. M. McCURDY,
5—JOHN J. BENNETT,	12—HENRY S. BAKER,
6—WM. T. HOPKINS,	13—ZENAS S. CLIFFORD.
7—FRANKLIN BLADES,	

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—B. C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—LEWIS FULLERTON.
XI—R. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Mass Meeting in Southern Illinois.

Hon. William Bross, candidate for Lieut. Governor, and Hon. D. L. Phillips, U. S. Marshall for the District of Southern Illinois, will speak at Union mass meetings at the following places, at 2 p. m.:

Carlisle, Clinton Co.	Saturday, Sept. 17
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co.	Monday, Sept. 19
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co.	Tuesday, Sept. 20
Fairfield, Wayne Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 21
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.	Thursday, Sept. 22
Benton, Franklin Co.	Friday, Sept. 23
McLeansboro, Hamilton Co.	Saturday, Sept. 24
Carmi, White Co.	Monday, Sept. 26
Harrisburgh, Saline Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 28
Marion, Williamson Co.	Thursday, Sept. 29
Vienna, Johnson Co.	Friday, Sept. 30
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Saturday, Oct. 1
Carbondale, Jackson Co.	Monday, Oct. 3

Frank Lumbard, the distinguished vocalist, will be present at all these meetings and sing several of his inimitable campaign songs.

Mass Meetings—Gen. Oglesby's Appointments.

Gen. Oglesby will speak as follows:

Galesburg, Knox county	Tuesday, Sept. 20.
Lewiston, Fulton county	Wednesday, Sept. 21.
Macomb, McDonough county	Friday, Sept. 23.
Quincy, Adams county	Saturday, Sept. 24.
Pittsfield, Pike county	Monday, Sept. 26.
Carrollton, Green county	Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Edwardsville, Madison county	Friday, Sept. 30.
Belleville, St. Clair county	Saturday, Oct. 1.

Gov. Yates and Wm. Pitt Kellogg's Appointments.

Lewiston, Fulton Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 21.
Macomb, McDonough Co.	Friday, Sept. 23.
Monmouth, Warren Co.	Saturday, Sept. 24.
Oquawka, Henderson Co.	Monday, Sept. 26.
Aledo, Mercer Co.	Tuesday, Sept. 27.
Rock Island, Rock Island Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Edwardsville, Madison Co.	Friday, Sept. 30.
Belleville, St. Clair Co.	Saturday, Oct. 1.

Hon. J. D. Ward's Appointments.

Mendota, LaSalle Co.	Saturday, Sept. 17.
Kewanee, Henry Co.	Monday, Sept. 19.
Toulon, Stark Co.	Tuesday, Sept. 20.
Altoona, Knox Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 21.
Carthage, Hancock Co.	Thursday, Sept. 22.
Quincy, Adams Co.	Saturday, Sept. 24.
Pittsfield, Pike Co.	Monday, Sept. 26.
Carrollton, Greene Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Edwardsville, Madison Co.	Friday, Sept. 30.
Belleville, St. Clair Co.	Saturday, Oct. 1.

Hon. S. W. Moulton's Appointments, Candidate for Congress at Large.

Pekin, Tazewell Co.	Sept. 17
Bloomington, McLean Co. (An evening meeting.)	Sept. 19
ElPaso, Woodford Co.	Sept. 21
Washington, Tazewell Co.	Sept. 22

HON. S. M. CULLOM will speak at each of the above meetings.

Peoria	Saturday, Sept. 24
Lacon	Monday, Sept. 26
Hennepin	Tuesday, Sept. 27

HON. E. C. INGERSOLL will speak at the latter places.

Ottowa	Wednesday, Sept. 28
Morris	Thursday, Sept. 29
Joliet	Friday, Sept. 30
Yorkville, DeKalb Co.	Oct. 1

HON. W. T. HOPKINS, candidate for Elector will speak at three meetings.

Wenona ... Monday, Oct. 3

With E. C. INGERSOLL and JESSE LYNCH.

ANOTHER DRAFT.

As we have published the Soldiers' opinion of the Chicago Platform, it is but fair to give the opinion of the Copperheads, so here it is:

Another draft! ah, woe is me!
Pray tell me how I can
Escape this call—and how it chanced
That I was born a man.
I know I am not fit to serve—
I don't think war is right;
For I'm a coward and poltroon,
And don't want to fight.

When first I was a little boy—
Some thirty years have flown—
I was so scared at every noise
I dared not sleep alone
With sister Jane they tucked me up,
All snuggly every night,
A little coward and poltroon,
Ready to die from fright.

And when I grew a bigger boy,
My heart dwelt in my throat,
For little boys would tweak my nose
And call me "Petticoat;"
And when I whimpered, said I was—
Laughing with all their might—
A coward, and a poltroon, too,
Who did not dare to fight.

I always hated soldier-men,
And could not bear to see
Them marching round with swords and guns,
As grand as grand could be.
And when they fired the cannons off
I almost died with fright—
I was a coward and poltroon,
Hating the sound of fight.

And now I've grown to man's estate—
At least I have in size—
With very meek and never let
My angry passions rise.
My wife, she scolds and cuffs my ears,
But this I don't mind a mite,
For I'm a coward and poltroon,
While she is full of fight.

If drafted I should chance to be,
And put into the line,
A weapon I fight—I couldn't run—
I'd die and make no sign.
The thought would scare me half to death,
The noise would kill me quite;
For I'm a coward and poltroon,
And am not fit to fight.

If in my hands they put a gun,
I'd tremble like a leaf.
And I am sure that I should be,
The first to come to grief;
I could not point it at the foe,
I could not shoot it right—
For I'm a coward and poltroon,
And am afraid to fight.

And should they order me to go
And run a bay'net through
A fellow-being in gray clothes
I'd know what I would do—
I'd say I couldn't, and I'd cry
Aloud with all my might,
"Sir, I'm a coward and poltroon,
Oh! do not make me fight!"

And should they put me on a horse,
And give a sword to me,
And tell me to charge upon the foe,
And kill the chivalry,
I'd turn the horse the other way,
And soon be out of sight,
For a coward and poltroon
Would rather run than fight.

Kind people, let me here define
My platform, ere I cease—
I'm for the prosecution of
A strong and vigorous peace,
To aid this end, I'd give my all,
And hurrah for the Right!
But I'm a coward and poltroon,
And was not born to fight.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Inharmonious Democracy—A Review of the Political Situation—The Chances for and Against—Interesting Military Matters.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12th, 1864.

I am sorry to say, it but the Democracy of Indiana are by no means harmonious. They fight freely and often among themselves; in secret of course—outwardly they are calm and peaceful as the very God of Peace, "whom they three ignorantly worship." There appear to be separate squabbling sorts of them. 1st. The Unconditional Peace men, all intensely pro-slavery. This is the only class of the three that have any well defined principle of faith. 2d. Those who think that the word Democracy symbolizes a prescriptive right to hold all the lucrative offices, and run the government machine, and who look upon all those holding office under the Administration as usurpers of their exclusive constitutional and legal privileges. 3d. The floating crowd that stick to the name of Democrat, and go with one of the other two classes that happens to be at the top at any particular time. The first class having principles to avow, and daring to avow them, are really entitled to the most respect. The others being mere dirt eaters. Before McClellan's letter of acceptance was received all were unanimous for the Grave Digger of the Chickahominy, but for different reasons. Each considered Little Mac as the exponent of its own cherished ideas. For instance, there appeared in the *Sentinel* of last Monday, an article headed "A Few Thoughts Upon the Coming Presidential Election," in which the writer, after depicting the terrible results (to the Democracy) of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, says: "Turn we now to view the result should the *Chicago nominee* be elected. *His programme will be a cessation of hostilities, and an attempt to restore the Union by compromise and conciliation, or, if failing in that, taking the last extreme*—RECOGNITION." This is the way the unconditional peace men construe the Chicago platform. This is the idea which Vallandigham, Dodd, Develin, Judge Hanna, Athon, Ristine, Hord, Taylor and the rest of the Sons of Liberty who are on the Copperhead State ticket, thought Little Mac was to illustrate and carry out.

On the other hand Joe McDonald, the chief of the second class of sinners, in his speech at New Castle last Friday in answer to the repeated interrogatory of Gov. Morton as to what he would do if an armistice failed, and the South should reject the proffered fraternal overtures of peace on the basis of reunion, said he would go in for fighting it out. (He had read McClellan's letter of acceptance an hour before he commenced his speech that day.) Joe by this reply contradicts his former position entirely. In a speech made Nov. 25th, 1862 he said, "Can you conquer the South? No. My judgment is you cannot." And in his speeches during the present campaign he has boldly proclaimed that the Union cannot be restored by force. Joe and his gang, while claiming to be followers of Douglas only resemble the great statesman in respect to not desiring to be taunted with consistency. They have no principles, no creed, nothing to bind them together except that they hope by a factious opposition to the Union party to get the peace men, and all the other discontents and soreheads, to vote for them and thus get into office. But they will hope in vain. Mac's letter of acceptance will prove the spear of Æolus that shall let loose all the bottled up and bagged up beasts of fury, which, a way being made, shall blow through the earth with a whirl, and whose cross currents will generate a storm that will beat to the ground the disloyal Democracy. This straw shows which way one current is blowing.

A grand ratification meeting was held at Columbus, Bartholomew county. Joe McDonald was the big Ingin, of course. Fierce anti-war speeches were the order of the day. Tremendous cheers when Vallandigham or peace was alluded to, Pendleton's name greeted with applause, but there was not a solitary cheer for McClellan. His name awoke no enthusiasm, and this morning's news informs us that the martyr has gone back on the man who wanted to surrender the Army of the Potomac to Gen Lee at the battle of Malvern Hills. Unkindest cut of all! But while this Kilkenny fight is going on, let us briefly review the position of the Union forces. Things generally are looking well. In the first Congressional District the candidates are Allen, (Union,) and Niblack, (Cop.) If the latter is elected at all it will be by a small majority. In the Second District Curry (Union,) has been canvassing with Kerr, (Cop.) and has made votes at every meeting. He is *carrying* the cur most successfully. This district, which went Copperhead two years ago by 4,700, will not give over half that majority this year; and if the wounded soldiers in the hospitals at New Albany get a vote, we may carry the district for the loyal side. In the 3d district, Hill (Union) is hard at work. We shall probably carry this district, and also the 4th. In this latter, Captain Farquhar (Union) has one Berry to run against. Berry beat Holman (War Democrat) for the nomination. Berry is of the Milligan and Dodd stripe, an out and out cessationist or secessionist, as you choose to pronounce it. Farquhar reports good progress, and says the southern half of the State has never been fairly fought for by the Union men. The 5th district will give Julian between five and six hundred majority. One Andrew F Scott has announced himself as an independent candidate, but the announcement is all we'll ever hear of it—he won't half save his distance. The butternuts have made no regular nomination in the 5th nor in this, the 6th district. We shall return Dumont by about five thousand. The butternuts have been patting Major Gordon, (Fremonter), who is a son-in-law of Dumont, on the back, and trying to get him to run for Congress against his father-in law, but nothing will come of it. Dan Voorhees' district, the 7th, will probably go against us by 2,000. The Union nominee is Col. Henry D. Washburn, who is now in the field with his regiment, the 18th Indiana. He thinks he can serve his country best there. Voorhees, in regard to himself, has a contrary opinion. In the 8th, Orth will beat Harney by an increased majority. In the 9th and 10th, Colfax and Defrees will doubtless be elected by majorities from 500 to 1,000. In the 11th district, Stillwell, Union, will lay McDowell up to dry by from 800 to 1,000.

The vote on the State ticket will be very close, but we are confident of success. If we had not a lofty and enduring faith in the justness of our cause, we might give way to doubts occasionally. As it is we are eager for the ides of October to come, as we feel that victory will be ours.

Military matters are active under the stimulus of the draft. Volunteering is very brisk and the mustering-in officer is overcrowded with work. The 32d—1st German—is re-organizing under Lieut. Col. Mank. The 25th battery is full, and the regiment of infantry raising in the 5th district, under the auspices of Col. Tom Brady, is filling up fast. Most of the recruits obtained are for old regiments, however. Fragments of the 7th, 10th, 11th, 30th, 36th, and other regiments who have not re-enlisted, are arriving every day. Many of these, after a short furlough, will go back in other organizations.

Dodd and Harrison are still in confinement. They have been removed to the prison rooms in the U. S. Court House on account of their health. Dodd says that his partner, "Parsons, is a d—d coward." The circumstances of the arrest and release of the latter are probably fresh in the minds of your readers, and I will not repeat them.

It was reported in a dispatch from Nashville, the other day, that General Hascall had been killed in a skirmish. Every one thought it must be the gallant officer of that name from his State, and a general feeling of regret was experienced by our whole community. It turns out, however, to have been a rebel General by the name of Heiskell, or something similar. No one feels more rejoiced to learn of this contradiction than your correspondent, for "he was my friend, faithful and just to me."

Of the hundred days' regiments, the 132d, 133d, 134th and 136th have been paid off and discharged. The 135th, 137th, 138th and 139th are still in Kentucky and Tennessee, having been detained by Gen. Milroy—no troops arriving to relieve them. They will probably reach here this week.

I learn in closing that two men have just been arrested by the Provost Guard at the Bates House, one of whom has been identified by a refugee as the notorious guerilla, Quantrell. Gen. Rosecrans has been telegraphed to send on some one who can positively swear to his identity at once. If it really is Quantrell, it may be set down as an excellent day's work. DOT.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Hancock's Brilliant Movement of Friday Last—A Midnight Surprise.

[From the New York World.]

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 11, via Telegraph from Washington.

The little affair which occurred opposite a portion of our left center, during the night of the 9th inst., proves to have involved more important results than has been credited. It appears that our line at this point was rather more irregular than it was deemed necessary that it should be, and it was determined, therefore, to strengthen it up. To accomplish this a portion of the enemy's picket posts must be secured and occupied.

THE POSITION.

When I say that the coveted position lay directly at the foot of a low hill, on the crest of which is a strong fort, the great hazard of attacking it will be readily appreciated. Besides, it was really a point of value to the enemy, inasmuch as from it he could command a very fair survey of a goodly stretch of our works toward either flank. Our works opposite this position were held by Gen. Mott's division of the 2d Corps; therefore the responsibility of planning the attack fell on Gen. Hancock.

A NIGHT ATTACK ORDERED.

Taking into account the almost impossibility of gaining his object in daylight, at least without bringing on a sanguinary engagement, Gen. Hancock determined on venturing a night attack, hoping to surprise the pickets and secure their shelter without serious disaster. Three regiments, the 99th Pennsylvania, under Col Biles, the 20th Indiana, Col Meikels, and the 2d U. S. sharpshooters, all under Gen. De Trobriand, were detailed for the purpose, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

was as follows: The 20th Indiana, moving by the right flank, was to attack a point indicated to the left of the hill, filing by the right when they had arrived at the rear of the enemy's pit. They were to move toward and meet the 99th Pennsylvania, who, by tactics directly the inverse of those followed by their participants, were to attack from the right. On joining, they were simply to face to the front, which would bring them into line, with the enemy between them and our position. Having the enemy thus surrounded, it was not deemed probable that much resistance would be made.

THE ATTACK.

At 1 o'clock on the night of the 9th, according to orders, the troops started noiselessly from their respective positions, and, with bayonets fixed, moved quickly toward the rebel position. As they got nearer to it they moved more quickly, and, if possible, more silently, and at the rear of the line the junction was formed without any alarm. Fronting, they moved on the pits again, and this time as they leaped in on their sleeping adversaries, one shot was fired by some rebel who awakened just a little too late. Several others were heard toward the right. Then the enemy, who had caught the alarm, fired some artillery. Our gunners replied, while the victorious infantry proceeded immediately to turn the enemy's sheltering works to their own advantage. By degrees the artillery slackened and finally ceased firing. The surprise was complete

ATTEMPTED RECAPTURE—ANOTHER ATTACK TO COME.

Because they had lost the position it didn't necessarily follow that it couldn't be retaken again thought the rebels, on this they acted. About 3 o'clock a force was heard approaching, whereupon a vigorous fire of musketry and artillery was opened on them, and after a few ineffectual charges against our discharges they concluded to leave the account as it was, for the time being, and retired. They asserted their determination to repossess themselves of this point at some future period, and an attack is momentarily expected. By the time this reaches you, however, a strong line of works will have been constructed by our engineers directly under the noses of the enemy. This front, which had for some time back been very quiet, is now about the only place on our line where any vindictiveness is displayed.

THE LOSSES.

Our entire loss during the whole affair was very slight; one or two killed, twelve wounded, and about thirty prisoners. We captured about ninety of the enemy. Col. Meikels, of the 20th Indiana, was killed in the morning while adjusting a picket. Great regret is manifested at his death. He was considered to be one of our best officers.

Everything is very quiet this moment, but we have had very few noisy Sundays lately. The weather is fine. F. CREIGHTON.

Our last advices from Europe inform us that an extensive conspiracy has been discovered in South Tyrol and in Venetia, and that consequently numerous arrests have been made at Triest, Roveredo and other places. It is not likely that this conspiracy will immediately lead to any further results than the arrest and punishment of its members; for the greatest unanimity in two disaffected provinces could not long prevail against the overwhelming military force which the Austrian Government can employ for the suppression of any outbreak.

Another Democratic Paper Bolts McClellan.

The New York *Metropolitan Record*, a leading Catholic paper, bolts McClellan. The *Record* is the organ of the Arch-Bishop. Read the following:

THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD ON M'CLELLAN'S LETTER.

METROPOLITAN RECORD OFFICE, New York, Sept. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the N. Y. News:

SIR: The undersigned takes advantage of the earliest opportunity he has had since reading Gen. McClellan's extraordinary letter of acceptance to state that he has been compelled by a strict sense of duty as a journalist, and in accordance with his principles as a Peace Democrat, to withdraw the support promised in the last number of *The Metropolitan Record* to the nominee of the Chicago Convention for President. That promise was made in the belief that Gen. McClellan would accept the platform upon which he was nominated, and it was given on that condition alone. In his opinion, this so-called Democratic candidate has placed himself in a position of direct antagonism with the principles of the American Constitution by declaring his intention to continue the present infamous war upon Sovereign States, and which has been so prolific in evils. In the course he has thought proper to adopt, he ceases, strictly speaking, to be a candidate, as the candidate and the platform have hitherto been regarded as inseparable. Gen. McClellan cannot say that he was ignorant of the character of the platform before he was nominated, as it was adopted the day before the nomination was made. If he could not stand upon that platform why did he not inform his friends in Chicago by telegraph of that fact in time to prevent the Peace delegates from being misled. Can it be possible that this delay was simply a settled purpose to entrap them? Did he and his advisers suppose that by waiting several days after the Convention adjourned they would put it out of the power of the Peace men to correct their mistake, and thus prevent them from placing another candidate before the public?

Gen. McClellan says: "I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view;" but he certainly cannot be ignorant of the fact that the "record" of his "public life" was the great obstacle to his nomination in the minds of the Peace Democracy, and that it was only upon the assurance that he was in favor of the immediate cessation of hostilities that they withdrew their objections to him as a candidate. It was their wish that his "record" should be kept out of view, and they believed that he himself was not desirous of giving it a more extended publicity than it had already obtained; but they never supposed that he would refer to it as a matter of pride and satisfaction. Are we to understand by this ill-timed reference to his "record" that he regards his arrest of the Maryland Legislature as a justifiable act, and that, if elected, he will continue the system of arbitrary arrests inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln, and so willingly carried into execution by himself. This "record" tells us that he is the enemy of *habeas corpus*, and it also informs us in regard to another very unpleasant act—particularly unpleasant to the industrial classes—that he was the first to urge and press upon the President that most despotic of all despotic measures of the present Administration, the odious conscription. As he intimates his intention to carry on the war, the public should understand what that means; that it means renewed conscription, that men shall be forced by the strong arm of military power from their homes to wage a war of subjugation against a people who claim a right which we ourselves should be the last to resign, the right of self-government.

JOHN MULLALY, Editor of the Metropolitan Record.

The Political Indications.

A soldier at Fort Smith, on the Potomac, writes as follows to a friend in this city:

In spite of discouragements you see, do you not? that our gallant soldiers are forcing the scoundrels into and out of their holes and lurking places wherever we go. May the loyal States of America now spring to the ours, and we will soon strike the shore of the "Promised Land." One more grand rally of 500,000 men and the glorious flag we are ready to die for "will be itself again," more priceless than ever. I would have every vocal organ, every instrument of music, every bell, gun, mortar and cannon in the land, ring forth 500 000 cheers for the re-election of our *honest President*. His call for 500,000 more we know will never cease until every traitor to our country is dead. What an awful odor there is to the McClellan, Seymour, and Vallandigham party! It is enough to sicken the low-lived cannibals. After all our patriotic efforts, to see men stoop so low as to take into their mouths the dirty toes of rebel graybacks and suck away for a miserable, low down, degraded peace, and then, to get ignorant votes, delude people by proclaiming aloud, *war, war*. What an open barefaced lie that white-livered party clings to! I would have all spiritualists (if there is any truth in spiritualism,) pray without ceasing that the spirits of our dead volunteers could have the entire party to deal with at will. What a righteous scene of heels dancing in mid-air would be presented to our generation! I fancy some of them might be lengthened out that they might appear there as conspicuous as the part is they are now priding themselves on performing. From a McClellan administration, *my good Lord deliver me!*

Extracts of a letter from an officer in the 17th Maine regiment, to his father in this city, (Portland,) dated Sept. 3, 1864:

"Gen. Grant has issued an order relating to deserters—telling them if they will come in our lines he will send them home, if in our lines, or will give them a chance to work for our Government, and the orders were distributed to the rebs. in the picket lines. We have a number of deserters come in every night. To-day we have cheering news from Atlanta. I hope it is true, and I wish every man who wants peace on any terms might be placed between the two picket lines and both lines ordered to fire. That is what ought to be done. Things never looked better than now, and as for giving up the whole thing and throwing away all those precious lives for nothing, seems too wicked; but I hope it will not be so; and, as you say, I wish we had the one hundred thousand men here, we could go into Richmond to-night, and drive them till there would not be one that would own the South as his native place. Now is the time we need men, if ever, but we will butt their works so long as Gen. Grant orders it."

"HOW CAN I?"—In conversation with an officer from the army, this morning, he told me the following: A suffering soldier in one of the New York hospitals, having lost one of his legs in the service, was asked if he should vote for the Chicago platform and nominees. Raising himself in his bed, and placing his hands upon what remained of his amputated limb, he slowly lifted his eyes to the interrogator, and with a face indicating the keenest bodily pain, exclaimed, "My God! how can I?"—*Boston Transcript.*

The following private letter from an officer in the Army of the Potomac, just received in this city, is peculiarly interesting:

IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 4, 1864.

"Our regiment was relieved from the front line last evening for forty-eight hours, and I must tell you how the "Johnnies" received the news of the nomination of McClellan. They seemed to take more interest in the Chicago Convention than we did; were very anxious to get our latest papers, and probably an hour after we had received the news of the nomination they had heard it, as they set up a cheering along their entire line, and their bands played the "Bonnie Blue Flag." Their cheering sounded harshly upon loyal ears.

"The 'Johnnies' seem delighted at the idea of a 'cessation of hostilities and a convention of States,' as this would give them time to recruit and gather supplies. In a talk with a rebel prisoner he said to me, 'Give us a cessation of hostilities only for three months, and we can then fight you for five years longer! But no matter how long we have a cessation of hostilities the end will be the same. You have either to conquer us, or we to conquer you.' This rebel was frank; and now is it not disgraceful, humiliating and cowardly to talk of a cessation of hostilities at this present time, when the rebels are truly on their last legs. All that is wanting is fifty thousand good fresh men, sent here to assist our tired and worn-out army. I firmly believe—and this is the belief of our entire army—that with only fifty thousand fresh men here, Grant would soon be in Richmond. Our situation is now so firm and safe that no rebel army can disturb us. But we need fresh men to advance.

"I have not seen the first man who is in favor of a cessation of hostilities.' No, no. Fight on! is now the word. Every man here sees and knows the condition of the rebel army, and it cannot hold out when fifty thousand fresh troops are brought against it.

"We are now connecting the Weldon and City Point Railroad, and we mean to hold the road."

Won't be Comforted.

The N. Y. *Daily News* refuses to be comforted. General McClellan's repudiation of the Chicago Platform cuts it to the heart. Here is its latest pronunciamento:

"As a Democrat we feel perfectly free to oppose any candidate standing on any other platform than that laid down authoritatively by a Convention of the party.

"The platform is the subject placed at issue in a Democratic nomination, rather than the man. To pretend that the nominee is such in his own person, even though he should repudiate every principle he has been selected to represent, is an outrage upon common sense. To reject the platform is therefore a practical rejection of the nomination. If the repudiation of it all make the candidate cease to be the standard bearer of the party, how can he be supposed to continue such after he has repudiated even a part? The State Rights doctrine that demands every true and faithful Democrat to raise his voice against a war for the subjugation of sovereign States, is recognized, practically, in the enunciation of principles laid down by the Chicago Convention; but is, on the other hand, directly repudiated in Gen. McClellan's avowal of his determination, if elected, to compel the sovereignties of the South to submit to his will by force of arms.

"The man nominated to represent its principles is therefore no longer the nominee of the Chicago Convention. Standing, as he does, before the country, to all intents and purposes an independent candidate, he has therefore no claim on the support of the Democracy as such.

"Gen. McClellan's voice is for war. Principle, feeling, consistency, every suggestion of patriotism, statesmanship, and self-respect forbids us, therefore, from giving him our support. Four years more of such bloodshed and destruction as men and gods never before witnessed, having been made an issue of his election, we feel bound to resist it with the most energetic opposition."

The Rebel Finances.

The Rebel papers publish the following letter from Secretary Trenholm:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. A., RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 1864.

Campbell Wallace, Esq., President, Augusta, Ga.:

SIR: I am greatly obliged by your letter of the 8th inst., which is conceived in the true spirit of a patriot. If the people stand by the Government and encourage Congress to do their duty manfully, there is not the slightest danger about the public debt. Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at less than it will be worth when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their six, seven and eight per cent. bonds and carrying them abroad. These bonds will bring more in specie when peace comes than they are now bringing in currency, and we will have to pay these strangers in full in gold, whether we wish or not; whereas, if we kept the bonds at home, we would get back all the interest collected to pay the interest. I am trying to procure foreign supplies out of the profits on cotton, so we may have nothing to pay with bonds and Treasury notes but flour, corn, meat and manufactured goods, and transportation to railroads. If we break down under such circumstances, it will be our own fault and we will deserve nobody's compassion or sympathy.

Yours, respectfully, G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of Treasury.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight Between Patrick Keefe and Jas. McCabe for $200—Seven Rounds Fought in Twenty-six Minutes—Keefe Declared the Victor.

[From the New York World, Sept. 13.]

The vicinity of Houston street and Broadway, on Sunday night and Monday morning last, was in a state of considerable excitement, and a large crowd of up town sports filled the various bar-rooms of the neighborhood. The occasion was that of the eve of a prize fight, suddenly arising from a quarrel and turn up, a week ago, between Patrick Keefe and James McCabe, both of the Eighteenth ward. At that time, it is alleged, Keefe overturned a light wagon jointly owned by McCabe and a friend; McCabe at once resented the aggressive act, and in the turn up had the best of it. Keefe, a few nights afterwards, offered to make the match for a stake, and the same was instantly accepted, $100 a side posted, and Monday morning, Sept. 12, appointed for the fight.

McCabe is a young man about nineteen or twenty years of age, of muscular though symmetrical build, and every motion gives token of strength and activity. Mac has had two pitched fights—winning one, the other being a draw, on account of police interference.

Patrick Keefe is a native of the Green Isle, but has been in the States for a number of years. He is twenty-three or twenty four years of age, about an inch taller than his opponent, and seven or eight pounds heavier. He has had numerous encounters in the ward he hails from, and has the reputation of being a brave and determined man, with great lasting powers.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night it began to be understood among those who were to be made acquainted with the location of the impending battle, that it would be in the neighborhood of Weehawken, and daylight would be the hour for the encounter.

Our party got a hack about 2 a. m., and at once made tracks down Broadway to Barclay street, at which place we crossed the river to Hoboken.

At the break of day, one hack was freighted with McCabe and a few more, who started for the "Irish Lagerbier Saloon," and we ascended a multitude of steps, as long as Jacob's ladder, to the esplanade of the park, and thence to the Teutonic beverage dispensing Donahoe's. A further move was speedily made from thence to Guttenberg. Here were Patrick Keefe and his friends, but the coach with McCabe had not arrived, and the partisans of Keefe were loud in their denunciation of his delay. After some time the coach appeared coming down the road toward us. On arriving, McCabe refused to go on until the arrival of his backer, who shortly arrived, and no time was lost in getting things in order. The referee, Mr. Conners, and Rocky Moore, time-keeper, were speedily chosen, and the men were soon in the ring. McCabe was attended by Johnny Grady and Young Bennett; Keefe was esquired by Pat Clark and Billy McMullen.

On stripping, there was a marked difference in the men's appearance. McCabe presented a youthful and Apollo-like form, with good arms, splendid shoulders and good underpinning. Keefe showed marks of wear and tear, and looked ten or twelve years the older; although he has good, broad shoulders, in every other point of manly conformation his opponent had the natural advantage. After shaking hands, the men at once advanced for

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. McCabe put up his hands in good form and stood gracefully on his legs, apparently prepared at all points; Keefe stood very square, and stooped considerably, looking shorter than McCabe, when he was really an inch taller, his right hand advanced and his left close to his breast, with both elbows squared out. Keefe made a feint attempt or two with his right to no effect, and was knocked down by a right hander on the jaw. First knock down Mac.

2. Keefe showed the flushes of Mac's visitations, while the latter was untouched; some sparring, when Keefe tried his right, but was nowhere; and McCabe missed reaching with his left, but got at it left and right, while Keefe made futile attempts without effect. (3 minutes.)

3. The same sparring at a distance—Keefe at length made a desperate rush with his right, but Mac got away, a break, and getting together, Mac put in two or three, and threw Keefe after a short struggle.

4. There was but little sparring, and Mac at once got on the side of the head with his left, and made his right twice on the body. Keefe putting in his right once without effect, and after a struggle was thrown heavily, falling upon his head, and McCabe covering him with his full weight.

5. McCabe did not wait long at a distance, but went in, left and right, and Keefe was fought down.

6. More long squaring off, and cries to go in; Keefe tried his right at a vacancy; at length Mac made his left on the face, and right on the breast; Keefe got on Mac's shoulder with his right, but was outfought, and slipped down.

7. Long time wasted, and cries to go in and fight, but to no avail. Twenty-five minutes had now elapsed, and there had not been any actual fighting for two minutes. McCabe at length put in his left on the chin, and went in with both hands, Keefe making ineffectual blows with his right and left; Mac clinched, and slipping his right hand down Keefe's left thigh close to the knee, threw him heavily. A claim of foul was at once made, and speedily allowed by the referee; McCabe losing the fight by his own carelessness in seven rounds and twenty-six minutes.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

The Terrible Catastrophe at the Church of the Transfiguration—Six Thousand Persons Supposed to have been Crushed to Death.

The Siberian pest is leaving us, taking with it all the anxiety and excitement; nevertheless we cannot remain without calamity. Last week we had to suffer one of a unique character. Some time ago it was remarked that the Church of the Transfiguration was unsafe, and measures were taken to put the church in repair. Last week when the men were at work, the scaffolding trembled, and on inquiring it was found that one of the numerous granite columns supporting the gigantic cupola was broken. Of course all the workmen left the church, and the news spread through St. Petersburg. The other other day all the adjoining streets were crowded with pedestrians all going toward and, strange to say, entering the church, which was soon overcrowded, as also the square around the church. When the edifice was densely crowded a crack was heard, the crowd frantically rushed toward the doors; but as the outside crowd was pressing against the entry it was impossible to get out. At this moment the church tumbled down, burying every one beneath its ruins. This was the work of a second.

This church was one of the largest of St. Petersburg, calculated to contain at least six thousand persons, and as at the time of the catastrophe the building was over crowded, I leave it to you to imagine the number of the victims. Till now not one person has been saved, although a great number of workmen are removing the ruins. Many dead bodies have been recovered and given to their relatives, but very often there was none to claim them, as the church buried the whole family.

More Bolting.

The Franklin (N. Y.) *Gazette*, (Democratic,) edited by Mr. Francis D. Flanders—an honest and worthy man, but a thorough disciple of Calhoun—refuses to support the Chicago ticket. The editor intimates that the journal will probably pass from his hands. He says:

"We cannot indorse the action of a convention which has excluded from its platform the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, failed to whisper a word of protest against the unconstitutional doctrine of coercion, and only favors a cessation of hostilities because the war has proved a failure, and upon conditions which it knew could not and would not be accepted or entertained by the Confederate Government, nor support the nomination of a man for President who stands pledged by his declaration and record to prosecute the war until the Southern States submit to Federal authority—who acknowledges, nay, makes it an occasion of boasting that he is '*personally pledged*, in all honor and fidelity, to keep straight on and complete the work' which war has begun, of subjugation, confiscation, emancipation, and the destruction of State rights. Whatever may betide us as a consequence of the course we have marked out for ourself to pursue in the pending Presidential canvass, it will be ours to feel the sustaining, consoling consciousness that we have acted honestly, and from sincere convictions of duty."

A vote was recently taken at the officers' hospital at Cincinnati, with the following result:

Lincoln	32
McClellan	3

The officers voting represented Grant's, Canby's and Sherman's armies.

Miscellaneous.

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Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

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C. H. DE FOREST & CO.,

HOOP SKIRTS

Manufacturers and Jobbers.

84.....LAKE STREET.....84

(See GILT SKIRT, opposite Tremont House.)

Offer to the trade a large stock of their own manufacture. We have also a large stock of

Hosiery, Yarns, Corsets,

AND OTHER

STAPLE NOTIONS.

Having purchased early, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers.

BARK, BARK, BARK.

For sale, to arrive, 60 cords Hemlock Bark.

Apply to JOHN B. KING, 143 South Water street.

Miscellaneous.

U. S.

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and THE BEST SECURITY. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it CANNOT pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than NINE PER CENT. PREMIUM and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress EXEMPTS ALL BONDS AND TREASURY NOTES FROM LOCAL TAXATION. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
Second National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

AT WHOLESALE.

5000 doz		Stafford's Spool Cotton.
5000	"	Willimantic Spool Cotton.
10000	"	Victoria Spool Cotton.
3000	"	Skirt Braids.
1000	"	Suspenders.
1000	"	Shirts and Drawers.
1000	"	Hoods and Nubias.

Also, a large and well selected stock of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

And a complete assortment of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

All of which are offered to the trade at the lowest possible prices.

TORRENCE, MANNING & CO, 46 LAKE STREET.

FALL TRADE.

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

Ladies' and Gents' Furs,

Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods, Umbrellas,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS,

And all the new styles of

Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats.

We have now in store the LARGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE stock of above Goods ever brought to this market, and with the advantage of early purchases for cash, before the recent advance, we are prepared to offer goods at prices that will defy competition, East or West.

Our Glove and Mitten Department has had our special attention, and comprises an UNSURPASSED assortment of Buck, Fur and Kid.

All dealers in our line will find it for their interest to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Prompt and personal attention given to orders.

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,

45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago.

500 ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE (165) DOLLARS each will be paid for all Artillery Horses that pass inspection at the Government Stables, in this city, after to-day.

Said Horses to be sound in all particulars, well broken, full in flesh, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way for Artillery purposes.

No mares will be received.

Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for seven (7) Horses or more.

By order of Col. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief First Division Q. M. G. Department. C. HAY, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

1,500 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, S. M. I-II, A B & C, and other grades.

Twenty tons sound old stock Plug Tobacco in Caddies.

600,000 Cigars of various grades and brands

All for sale at less than manufacturers' rates by E. H. SHUFELDT, 38 and 40 South Water street.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

At 149 South Clark Street,

For the especial treatment of all chronic diseases which appertain to the

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

N. B.—Having for years studied Anatomically, Physiologically and Pathologically all diseases of the above mentioned organs, together with all MALIGNANT DISEASES of a tumefied character, such as cancer, &c., I am enabled to warrant a perfect cure of all curable diseases. Office at 149 South Clark street. P. O. Box 2138, Chicago, Ill.

D. MACRAE, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Formerly of the U. S. Army.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 15th of August the above house will be conducted on the

EUROPEAN PLAN,

Meals being served a la carte. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS. September 5, 1864.

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Lasalle street, Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

S. SPRUANCE,	R. A. ROBERTS & Co.
W. PRESTON,	No. 12
J. J. CLAWSON,	So. Commercial street
R. A. ROBERTS,	St. Louis.
J. B. PRESTON.	

THOMAS FOSTER, wholesale and retail dealer in Green Bay, St. Clair and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles and Lath. Also, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Door and Window Frames, &c. Grove street, foot of Seventeenth street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Having railroad track in the yard, facilities for shipping unsurpassed. Post Office Box 3156.

ACCORDEONS REPAIRED.

Anybody who wishes to have their Accordeon, Flutina or Harmonica repaired or tuned neatly, will have a good chance by sending them to No 25 Clybourne avenue.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

M. J. METCALF & CO.

NO. 101 UNION STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures ... [illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical discovery of the nineteenth century.

From time immemorial there has existed in all parts of the world a disease called SEXUAL DISEASE, caused by SYPHILIS, which depends upon a specific cause, that is a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE is the only remedy which has ever been discovered that will CURE SYPHILITIC and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their various complicated forms, ...

THE FIRST, or PRIMARY STAGE of Syphilis, ... Price per package, $5.

THE SECOND STAGE ... Price per package, $5.

THE THIRD, or TERTIARY STAGE, is known by the following symptoms: ... Price per package, $5.

Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $5 per bottle; Pills 5 ...

Persons who have reason to suspect, from ANY CAUSE, either HEREDITARY or as the result of CONTAGION, or from IMPERFECT TREATMENT, ... should use DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE at once, and it will effectually eradicate every particle of the VIRUS and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH and PURITY.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS IS HEREDITARY, and may be transmitted to the child by either parent ...

A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving full directions for treatment, accompanies each package of the medicine.

The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., sole proprietors.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 19 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 19 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be refunded to the purchaser if used as directed. Price $1.00 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 19 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer months, diarrhœa or BOWEL COMPLAINT in children may be cured by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP. MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store 19 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 19 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 25 cents per box.

For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 19 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago.

DR. LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC.

This is the great and sovereign Remedy (composed of EXTRACTS from Indian Roots and Herbs,) for all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and is unrivaled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women!

When used according to directions this Remedy has neither taste nor smell, and its use cannot be detected by any one. This remedy is perfect and requires no injection, which are calculated to destroy and deaden the diseased organs but removes the poison from the system, restoring buoyancy and health.

It is no quack Medicine, but is the embodied experience of the Physician most successful in curing all diseases of this class.

Let none despair as this remedy effects the most astonishing cures, when all others fail.

Price only $1.00 per box, or 6 boxes for $5 00.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

For sale by all Druggists. See that my signature is around each box.

W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, authorized agents.

TOILET SOAPS,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. HULL'S SON,

32 Park Row, New York,

INCLUDING EVERY STYLE OF

Honey Soap,

Glycerin Soap,

Windsor Soap,

Palm Soap,

Upward of one hundred styles of Toilet Soaps, and for sale by most dealers in Chicago.

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UNIFORM EDITION.

MASON BROTHERS have the pleasure of announcing a uniform edition of Mr. Parton's works, in nine volumes, crown 8vo, in various elegant bindings. The following are included:

THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 2 vols.

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GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS, 1 vol.

THE HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 1 vol.

PRICES.

Cloth, Extra, $18.00; Cloth, Extra, gilt edges, $22.00; Library Sheep, $22.50; Half Calf, or Morocco, $28.00; Full Morocco, $36.00.

No biographer has written more successfully in the English language than Mr. Parton. ...

Published by MASON BROTHERS, 7 Mercer street, New York.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Two Through Express trains between CLEVELAND and NEW YORK. Taking effect May 16, 1864.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

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Helmbold's Extracts.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,

KNOWN AS

Helmbold's Genuine PREPARATIONS

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water of calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women or children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For weaknesses arising from excesses, habits of dissipation, early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.
Muscular System,	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES THESE DISEASES,

In all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IT IS CERTAIN TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. ...

These Extracts have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in all the State hospitals and public sanitary institutions throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES, FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS STANDING, WITH NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2.50.

Or half doz of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth Street above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y. OR
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y. OR
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y. OR

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.

Who endeavor to dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

THE CITY.

RECAPTURED.—It is currently reported that in the recent battle of Jonesboro on the 1st instant, the 14th Corps captured ten pieces of artillery, "four of which are said to belong to Battery A, Chicago, captured from us on the 22d of July."

FELL FROM THE BRIDGE.—A man named Winslow Holmes, from Albion, Mich., fell from the Madison street bridge into the river, yesterday, and narrowly escaped drowning. He was rescued by a boat from the schooner Dart, lying near.

RESISTING ENROLLING OFFICER.—B. F. Brode was yesterday brought before Commissioner Hoyne, charged with refusing to give his name to the enrolling office. He was held to bail in the sum of $200.

RUN AWAY.—A team attached to an ice wagon, yesterday, took fright upon Canal street and ran violently from Madison to Randolph, throwing out the driver, James Flynn, and injuring him quite dangerously, who was taken into Coleman's saloon and medical assistance procured.

COUNTERFEITING.—James Kane was yesterday brought in from Dixon, Lee county, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Munson, and examined before Commissioner Hoyne, on a charge of having passed a counterfeit $100 greenback and attempting to pass several others. The examination was continued to Tuesday next.

A DESERTER DESERTING.—Yesterday morning a deserter taken into the office of the Provost Marshal, attempted to escape by jumping through a window. He was caught by the collar as he cleared the opening. Had he succeeded in his jump he would have been killed, as a very awkward piece of machinery lay underneath on which he would have suffered impalement.

OUR QUOTA.—The officially declared debt of Cook county on the present call, was on the first of the present month 3,081, after deducting all credits and errors of enlistment up to that date. There is little hope of avoiding the draft, and parties thinking of enlisting may as well go at once and secure the bounty. No bounty is paid to drafted men.

ARRIVAL OF SICK SOLDIERS.—Last evening two hundred and forty sick men, belonging to the 39th, 40th and 41st Wisconsin regiments, arrived in the city and went at once to the Galena depot, where they took cars for home. Refreshments were sent them from the Rest. Several of the number being unable to proceed on their journey, were left at the Rest where they have recently fitted up a commodious sick room, containing about twenty-five cots.

RESTORATION.—Some weeks ago Dr. Dyer's brick block on Randolph street near State, was greatly damaged by fire, and its stores between fire and water suffered severely. It has been handsomely refitted, looks better than ever before, and in his former stand, now a new and elegant sa es-room, S. S. Beffam, the veteran enterprising shoe dealer, has opened again a complete stock of boots and shoes, one of the finest and most excellent he has ever offered, which is saying a great deal.

ROBBERY.—A Canadian, named John Williams was robbed of $65 in gold on Wednesday night last, at a house of ill-fame, on Clark street. He had only just arrived. Strangers are continually losing money in these places which are set as traps for the unwary. Why will not travelers be warned? Among city people none visit those dens but are equally vile as the inmates, and deserve punishment. Unsophisticated people coming in from the country are constantly watched for by bad men and women, and are uniformly robbed if they lend ear to the voice of the tempter.

INTRICATE NAVIGATION.—On Wednesday afternoon a large number of tugs with craft in tow became almost inextricably entangled in the South Branch, between Polk and Van Buren streets. Among the crowd were the tugs Success, Wood, Little Giant, Continental, Mary P. Harrison, Monitor, Constitution, and several others with their tows of vessels, mud-scows and canal-boats. Some idea of the jam may be gathered from the fact that for a half hour or more there was easy crossing from shore to shore on foot over the vessels.

MCCLELLAN'S ARMY VOTE.—Much has been written, and a great deal more said by Copperheads of the McClellan persuasion about the heavy majority he will certainly get from the votes of the gallant defenders of our country. The following result of a vote recently taken by Captain Henry Wilson, Co. D, 2nd Iowa volunteers, among the boys of the regiment now stationed in the Shenandoah Valley, are dedicated as crumbs of consolation to "Little Mac" and his satellites: for Lincoln, 489; for McClellan, 18; for Fremont, 3. Majority for Lincoln 460, or 24 to 1. Facts will not lie, let the boys speak for themselves.

JUST LIKE OUR LADIES.—At a late hour on Wednesday night fifty sick soldiers of the 40th Wisconsin infantry, reached the city by the St. Louis cars, and were taken at once to the Northwestern depot, and put on board the Milwaukee train. It may have been a necessity, but it seemed a great hardship on the sick men, and no sooner did it reach the ears of the noble ladies at the Rest than they immediately dispatched for their comfort a large milk can of strong tea and a large basket of delicacies which the brave boys ate with a decided relish, and with many thanks to the kind and patriotic ladies of Chicago.

FIREMEN'S MONUMENT.—The Trustees of the Firemen's Benevolent Association yesterday visited Rosehill Cemetery, for the purpose of inspecting the monument now in course of erection to the memory of the deceased firemen. The monument is completed, except the statue, which is now under way in the hands of Volk, the artist. The Trustees expressed themselves highly pleased with the work. The statue will probably be fixed in its place in a couple of months from this date, and the monument will then be a credit not less to Chicago than to the Cemetery, the artist and the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of the lady managers of the Soldier's Aid Society of the First Baptist Church, their late excursion to Green Bay was made the subject of consideration. The excursion it will be remembered was undertaken to aid the objects of the Society and resulted most satisfactorily. A preamble and resolution was offered and passed tendering the thanks of the Society to George S. Dunlop, Superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad, Captain H'ancbe, U. S. Quarter Master's Department, R. P. Harriman, proprietor Beaumont House, Green Bay, H. P. Bacon, agent of the Peninsular Railroad, and Captain Andrews, to all of whom the Society confess themselves indebted for many acts of kindness and courtesy.

IMPROVED LEATHER BELTING.—Parties who are under the impression that the best quality of Leather Belting can only be procured East, are invited to inspect the stock manufactured by W. H. Whitmarsh, No. 196 Lake street. They will find an article not to be surpassed in any Eastern city. The belts manufactured by Mr. Whitmarsh are made of the best quality slaughtered leather, and are stretched on new and improved patent machines. Any size or width may be obtained there. Mr. Whitmarsh has had a manufactory in Lowell, Massachusetts, for a number of years past, and has supplied the leading manufacturers there to their entire satisfaction. He is now prepared to supply the West on equally favorable terms, and with equally first class goods. Those of our readers who are in want of superior belting will do well to call at No. 196 Lake street, up stairs.

AN ADVENTURE.—A sailor, giving the name of James Dow, employed upon the bark Sonoria, got thoroughly intoxicated on Wednesday night. In this state he was guilty of several indiscretions, among others, that of crawling into the window of Augustus Andrews, No. 57 West Madison street. When discovered, it was midnight, and he had his precious person about half way through a window in the upper part of the house. Mr. Andrews at once fetched an old musket and brought it to bear upon the intruder, compelling his unconditional surrender. He was taken to the Police Court, and alleged in defense that he was trying to escape from two girls, whose society he could not keep without moral contamination. He was fined $4 and costs.

CLINTON STREET HORSE RAILWAY.—The horse railway track being laid down on this line is being hurried to completion with all possible dispatch. The track is already laid along Clinton street to beyond Van Buren, and on Van Buren nearly to Jefferson. The track is laid double on Clinton street to Van Buren, and at that point one track runs along Van Buren to Jefferson, and so South to the Burlington Railroad crossing; while the other traverses Clinton to the same point, where they meet. The enterprise is looked upon with great satisfaction by residents in the vicinity, who long to get rid of the old rickety omnibuses. It is expected that the track will be ready for use as early at least as the last of next month—in time to alleviate the horrors of the muddy season.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—Yesterday afternoon the following outrage is stated to have occurred: Mr Redpath, a substitute broker, (?) took ten men—one named James Connelly—the other names we did not learn—to the office of Captain Harty, to have them mustered into the navy. They were by him sent to the surgeon for examination, and were about to be examined, when an enrolling officer named Clemens appeared, and seizing Mr. Connelly by force, took him away from the office to the Provost-Marshal, where he desired him to be enrolled. This the recruit refused to do. Clemens thereupon ordered him under arrest, and dragged him to a lager-beer saloon, where he agreed to let him go, provided one half of the bounty were given to him. Clemens then took the man Connelly back to the Provost-Marshal's office, where he, being scared, consented to enlist.

ALDERMAN J. J. O'SULLIVAN.—The readers of the TRIBUNE will remember the fact—chronicled by us at the time—of the arrest of Alderman O'Sullivan, of the Sixteenth ward, during the session of the great Copperhead Convention in this city, on complaint of one Catherine Bickey, who had charged him with an attempt to commit rape. The case came before the Grand Jury last week, and the bill was thrown out, completely exonerating the Alderman from the crime charged. There seems to be no doubt that the woman is a notoriously bad character, having been known as such for fifteen years past in New York State, as well as in Chicago. Several affidavits were presented, from parties knowing her, all of whom affirmed their knowledge of her utter worthlessness, and two of them testified that they had heard her declare her intention of "fixing" him, the ground of complaint being that he would not pay her bail. [illegible] mother out of the Bridewell. Alderman O'Sullivan's character is none the blacker for this transaction, and we are glad to be able to record the fact that the Common Council has not been in this instance disgraced. There are black sheep enough on its roll already.

NEW ORGAN.—Last evening a large congregation assembled at the Church of the Redeemer, (Second Universalist) on Washington street, near Peoria, to witness the exhibition of the new organ just built by Messrs. Pilcher & Chant, of this city. Considerable interest outside the church was felt in the proceedings, as the instrument is a specimen of home talent. The organists who attended to test the powers of the organ were Mr. Chas. Ansorge, of St. Paul's Church, Mr. Kroepfel, of Trinity, Mr. McCurdy, of the Second Universalist, and Mr. Chant, (one of the builders) of the Second Presbyterian. The instrumental music was also enlivened by an excellent volunteer choir, conspicuous among whom were Mrs. Miller, of Trinity, Mr. Matteson, also of Trinity, and Miss McCarthy, of the Church of the Holy Name. The former of these two ladies sang "O rest in the Lord," from the oratorio of Elijah, very sweetly, while Miss McCarthy's "Ave Maria," of Cherubini, was received with loud and deserved applause. Among the instrumental selections [illegible] the Hallelujah Chorus [illegible]. The organ is very sweet toned [illegible] without the pretensions of any elaborate instrument [illegible] one of the most perfect in the city. It stands in the northeast corner of the church and has a very pretty effect. The grand organ has [illegible] principal [illegible] [illegible] twenty [illegible] [illegible] the congregational needs.

EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Second Day of the Session.

Thirteenth Annual Address of Bishop Whitehouse—The Necessity of Church Unity—Work of the Year.

Pecuniary Deficiency—The Question of Church Extension—Motion of Geo. S. Chittenden to Establish an Endowment Fund, Adopted.

The Clergy and Lay Delegates to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois assembled pursuant to adjournment of the previous day, in the Bishop's Church, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Morning prayers were read by Rev. H. T. Hiester, J. W. McCullough, D. D., and Matthew Magill, the Bishop pronouncing absolution and reading the concluding prayers.

The Convention was then called to order by the Bishop.

The Roll of the clergy being called, the following clergy not present the preceding day answered to their names:

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were then read, and, on motion, approved.

The certificates of Lay Delegates not previously presented, were then called for, and the following were handed in and approved by the Committee. Of these, those marked * were found to be present:

St. John's, Gillespie—Benjamin Dorsey, Richard Dorsey, Charles Francis.

St. Peter's, Chesterfield—*Thos. S. Golder, Robert Oliver.

Redeemer, Cairo—*Henry H. Candee, John C. White, Louis Jorgensen.

A delegate called attention to the fact that St. John's, Gillespie, was not in union with the Convention, and therefore its delegates were not entitled to seats.

The report of the committee on the incorporation of churches being called for, it was read by Rev. Lewis P. Clover, D. D., the chairman, and stated that the papers in reference to the churches of St. John's, Gillespie; Grace, Sterling; the Redeemer, Cairo; were all found correct, and recommending their admission to the privileges of the Convention. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.

Bishop Whitehouse then delivered his thirteenth annual address. It was a production of extraordinary ability, clear and logical in its construction, comprehensive in its scope, eloquent in its language, cheering and inspiriting in its tone, delivered with an earnestness and evident sincerity which made it powerful as an appeal to his clergy to be steadfast and full of zeal in their labor of love, not doubting that the toil of the husbandman will be repaid by a full and bountiful harvest of saved souls.

Its length was so great as to render impossible any attempt to give a full report of it; the following synopsis will convey a fair idea of the subjects treated therein.

The following is a summary of the statistics presented in the address:

Number of clergy within the diocese—Presbyters, Whole number, 79; engaged in ministerial duty, 57; entitled to seats, 59; engaged in other work, 11; infirm or sick, 3; resident without transfer, 4.

Deacons—Whole number, 4; with full qualifications, 1.

Clergy added—By letters dimissory, 5; by ordination, 3; by residence, 1.

Transferred to other dioceses, 6.

Ordination—To the priesthood, 4; to the diaconate, 2.

Candidates—For ordination, 11; ordained, 2.

Admitted—From other Christian bodies, 5; from the church, 2; present number, 8.

Consecration of churches, 2.

Confirmations—Public, 61; private, 4; number confirmed, 227.

Corner stone laid, 1.

Consent to new parishes, 4.

Instituted, 1.

Baptisms—Adults, 7; infants, 37.

Funerals, 19.

Marriages, 10.

Holy communion, 25 times; private, 2 times.

He had also preached on every occasion of visitation except one, and made addresses after every confirmation, besides the similar public duty of his own church.

The conclusion of the address was one of those splendid efforts for which the Reverend Bishop is remarkable, and to which no extract can do justice.

After the address, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. T. Smithett, D. D., moved that a committee of three clergymen and two laymen be appointed to take into consideration so much of the Bishop's address as related to ministerial education.

The motion being carried, the following committee was appointed: Rev. Thos. Smithett, D. D., Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Rev. G. D. Cummins, D. D., A. G. Tyng, G. A. Marshall.

DEATH OF MRS. WHITEHOUSE.

Rev. D. Strong then made a very fitting address in reference to the death of Mrs. Whitehouse.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The report of the standing committee was called for, and read by Rev. Clinton Locke, the Chairman.

Hon. L. B. Otis then reported on behalf of the Finance Committee, in reference to the Episcopal fund that Treasurer had on hand at the commencement of the year, $94.66; received during the year, $226.61; total, $320.59; that he had paid out, in vouchers, $317.52, and had now on hand $3, besides a note for $86 00 from St. Paul's Church, Pekin.

He further reported that the Treasurer of the fund for the aged and infirm clergy had on hand $138.60, and stated the committee found the cash accounts correct.

The report of the Committee on the Treasurer's accounts being called for and not being ready, L. B. Otis said they were prepared to report in reference to the expenses of the assessors in the trial of Rev. E. M. Hager, which was that the assessors were entitled to receive as follows:

Rev. Wm. Steele, $30 55; Rev. L. P. Clover, D. D., $33.50; Rev. J. W. Osborn, $11, and a boy who kept the door $2.

Rev. W. H. Roberts, on behalf of the Committee on Legislation, presented the following report:

The Committee on Legislation, to whom was referred the resolution relating to the expenses of the clergymen of the diocese to and from Convention, beg leave to report that they do not consider further action by the Convention on this subject necessary. Canon 3 requires each church to make suitable provision for the expenses of the minister in fulfilling the duty of attending the Annual Convention.

The Committee would recommend the attention of the parishes to this canon.

The election of members of the Standing Committee being next in order, Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D. moved that the ballot be dispensed with for the purpose of electing the old Standing Committee, with the exception of Hon. L. B. Otis (resigned), and supplying his place with that of J. F. Beatty.

The motion was carried, and the Committee, as elected, stands as follows: Rev. T. N. Benedict, Rev. L. P. Clover, D. D., Rev. Clinton Locke, F. A. Bryan, N. B. Kidder, John F. Beatty.

L. B. Otis, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported that they had examined the accounts of Rev. T. N. Morrison, late Treasurer, and Geo. P. Lee, Esq., the present Treasurer, and found them to be correct.

The election for delegates to the General Convention being next called for, Geo. R. Chittenden nominated as such delegates, Rev. G. D. Cummins, D. D., Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., Rev. W. H. Roberts, Hon. S. H. Treat, Hon. L. B. Otis, Hon. S. C. Judd, Hon. B. B. Servant.

It was proposed that the ballot be dispensed with and the old delegates re-elected.

This not being agreed to, a ballot was called for, which resulted in the election of the following delegates to the General Convention:

Rev. R. H. Clarkson, DD., Hon. S. H. Treat,
Rev. G. D. Cummins, DD., Hon. L. B. Otis,
Rev. T. N. Morrison, Hon. S. C. Judd,
Rev. W. B. Roberts, Hon. R. B. Servant.

Several ballots were had, and resulted in the election of Rev. B. B. Bishop, DD., by the clerical votes, and the election of Rev. W. H. Roberts by the lay votes. As it is necessary to have a concurrent vote, this kept the convention occupied for some time, until at last Dr. Bishop said that he had no anxiety to be a delegate, and therefore would withdraw his name, and propose the unanimous election of Rev. W. H. Roberts.

To accomplish this it was necessary to dispense with the ballot, and on that question being twice put, Rev. J. W. Osborn twice said "No." To ballot again went the convention, and finally elected Rev. W. H. Roberts to the hotly contested post.

ASSESSMENT.

Pending the result of this election, Hon. L. B. Otis moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a special assessment to supply the deficiency in the Treasury is hereby levied on the parishes of this diocese, of a sum equal to ten cents for each communicant in such parish.

Resolved, That the parishes be requested to remit the amount to the Treasurer by the first day of October next.

The treasurer explained that after the amount received yesterday, there was a balance due on the missionary fund, $290; to expense of printing the journal of last year, $180.41; to assessors on the Hager trial, $158.90; total, $639.31. His experience was that an assessment of ten cents would not be sufficient.

The Bishop suggested that the balance due to missionaries was not a charge to the Convention. There was certainly a moral obligation, but it had always been careful not to make itself responsible for this. The balance of one year could not be carried to another, but was left to be dealt with as they might think fit.

Mr. Smithett proposed to amend by substituting twenty cents for ten cents.

The mover accepted this, and with the limitation of it to the diocesan expenses, exclusive of missions, it was ultimately carried.

Mr. Smithett would like the President to indicate some way in which this amount of indebtedness could be paid. He would like to have the privilege of paying some of it, if it could be put in the shape of a resolution.

Rev. J. W. Osborn asked if it was intended as legislation or suggestion.

At this juncture the election of Trustees of the Diocese was called for, and after considerable discussion, on motion of Rev. Dr. Cummings a committee on nomination was appointed, composed of Rev. Clinton Locke, Jas. M. Reynolds, and C. R. Larabee.

Rev. Mr. Smithett then moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention, feeling the necessity of liquidating the amount due to missionaries on account of the last year, recommend a special collection as soon as practicable, from every parish in the diocese, to be applied to this purpose. Any balance remaining over in the hands of the treasurer, to be carried to the current year for missionary expenses.

The resolution was carried.

TRUSTEES.

The nominating committee then announced that they were ready to report, and leave being granted, they reported as Trustees in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Illinois:

Rev. G. D. Cummins, D. D.; Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D.; H. W. Hinsdale, E. H. Sheldon, James Carter.

On motion, Rev. S. Russel Jones was elected Trustee of the General Theological Seminary, *vice* Rev. John Wilkinson, removed to Wisconsin.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The report of the committee on the extension of the church being now presented, recommending the adoption of the system proposed for establishing an endowment fund,

Geo. R. Chittenden, Esq., arose and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen—The purpose of this fund is stated in the preamble to the resolutions as being to liquidate the bonds issued by the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Illinois, dated the 25th of September, 1862, for $7,532.14, and made payable three years from that date, with six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year; and to endow the Episcopate and pay the expenses of the Diocese; to assist its feeble parishes to build churches and rectories; to purchase property in towns where present population and prospective growth would indicate that a church would be needed; to build and support charitable institutions; to erect and support institutions of learning under the auspices of our Church; to aid missionaries, and to generally advance the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the State of Illinois.

There appears to be a desire on the part of some of the members of this Convention, to subscribe specially to some one of the objects indicated in the preamble, instead of making up an endowment fund generally. I would suggest, by way of explanation, that the object is to inaugurate a system of giving, throughout the State of Illinois, and in order to the accomplishment of that object upon a general scale, the amount of subscription has been fixed at five cents per week. I suppose that there are those present who feel interested in Missionary matters, and who would therefore consider that the first funds coming into the hands of the Endowment Committee should be appropriated to those purposes. I suppose there are also those present who are interested in some of the institutions of learning, under the auspices of our church, and they would consider that the first funds should be applied to their purposes, and so on. In drawing up the preamble I adopted that course which I thought might be desirable for the appropriation. However, my opinion is nothing. The object is for all to give, and thus make an endowment fund for the church throughout Illinois. This committee which shall be appointed, consisting of seven persons, is to receive all the money appropriated to the endowment fund; they have no power to disperse these funds. When the committee shall meet, one year from this, if the question then arises it will be for every member of the Convention to consider how the funds shall be appropriated. There can be no appropriation until the Convention shall meet, and as there is such diversity of interests throughout the State as to modes of expenditure, it seems to me desirable to put it in this general form, which is adopted in the preamble to the resolutions. For my own part I would like to see the bonds issued by the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church, paid first; I would then like to see the Episcopate endowed. There, perhaps, are gentlemen in the Convention, or who may meet next year, that would desire to do otherwise. There can be an expression of every church—of every parish—next year.

I believe that the adoption of a general plan of contribution, systematic and well ordered, will confer the greatest benefit upon this church in the State of Illinois.

Illinois, to-day, in her population, stands fourth in the rank of States in these United States; but it is a sad fact, and it pains me to mention it that Illinois, so far as regards the Protestant Episcopal Church, stands from eight to eleven, as compared with the Protestant Episcopal Church in other States. If we should inaugurate some plan by means of which we can have money; for example next year the bonded debt of the diocese will be due, and that is $7,532.14. If we undertake to raise the money by calling upon A, B, C, and D, as has been the custom heretofore, the result will be that it may be paid, or it may not. But if by this simple plan of each individual giving five cents per week, the appeal that is made from the desk, the appeal from these parishes will require no more exertion to fund a five years' subscription than it will to raise these several amounts for these several different purposes. If we can secure in the State of Illinois 3,000 subscriptions of five cents per week, we then have the sum of $7,500 per annum. If we can secure 5,000 subscriptions (and in asking them to subscribe, why not ask them to subscribe for five as well as for one year? It is only five cents per week), we secure the sum of $12,500 per annum; but if we extend it to five years, we raise the fabulous sum of over $60,000. No one feels it; no one is embarrassed by it; it is easy of accomplishment. I think that a church which is great in Illinois, is a model of financial management—we can copy from it, I think, to great advantage—I refer to the Roman Catholic Church. It exacts five or ten cents per week from its attendants. In Chicago, in every place of worship throughout the city, and also in the State of Illinois, this is the case; and wherever there is a town where it is anticipated that a church will be required, the property is purchased on which it shall be located. I move the adoption of these resolutions.

The motion was seconded, but the Convention took a recess until half past seven, p. m., and deferred further consideration until then.

EVENING SESSION.

L. B. Otis reported that the financial committee, in reference to the claims of J. W. Chickering, Esq., and Rev. E. W. Hager, had decided adversely to those claims, as not being sanctioned by the canons of the church.

The further consideration of the recommendation of the committee on the extension of the Church was resumed, and after explanatory speeches by Rev. Dr. Cummins and Bishop Whitehouse, and other speeches by Dr. Clarkson, Dr. Tyler, Rev. Clinton Locke and others, they were adopted, with very small alterations.

It was then agreed that there be a nominating committee of three appointed to nominate the Endowment Fund Committee, and the following were appointed: Rev. G. D. Cummins, D. D.; Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D.; Hon. S. H. Treat.

Pending the appointment of the committee, a vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Trustees of the Episcopal Church.

The Nominating Committee announced that they were ready to report, with the alteration that the committee be eight instead of seven. This being assented to, the committee nominated, as the Endowment Committee, Messrs. Geo. R. Chittenden, Geo. P. Lee, John F. Beaty, N. B. Kidder, A. C. Calkins, O. W. Page, A. E. Neeley, Sam'l Gehr.

L. B. Otis then offered the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Bishop be and is hereby earnestly requested by this Convention to take such relaxation from the arduous labors of his church and diocese as he may deem necessary to restore his health.

The Committee on the Bishop's Address made their report, as also the Committee to whom was referred the resolution on the draft, the latter recommending such adoption, which the Convention did.

After the transaction of some other business, the Convention adjourned.

THE DRAFT.

Citizens' War Committee—Subscriptions to the $500,000 Loan Wanted—Appeal of the Committee.

The Citizens' Committee, in pursuance of notice, met last evening in the County Court room, for the purpose of taking further action for avoiding the draft, the Chairman, C. H. Walker, Esq., presiding.

On motion, the members of the Board of Supervisors were added the Citizens' Committee.

Col. Hough offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors be requested to amend the appropriation to volunteers so as to read, "pay the $300 bounty to any person enlisted, sworn in and credited to Cook county."

A long discussion followed, after which Mr. Munn offered as an amendment, "When paid to substitutes it shall be in county scrip, as long as any of the $500,000 remain unsold."

The discussion was here continued at some length, when Colonel Hough withdrew his resolution.

The Chair suggested the following address to the people, which was accepted, and on motion, ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed for distribution, and that it also be published:

TO THE CITIZENS OF COOK COUNTY.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee appointed at your Mass Meeting to devise means to fill the quota of Cook county, and thereby avoid the draft, have been engaged in the work, and have called daily meetings for the last three weeks.

The Board of Supervisors of our county have magnanimously and nobly appropriated a sum of $500,000 to pay to volunteers who may enlist here so as to be credited to Cook county.

They have commenced issuing scrip, bearing interest of 10 per cent per annum. The loan is now offered to all, and the War Fund Committee are receiving the money, and the County Clerk is issuing scrip for the same at Room No. 5 in the Court House. The money is rapidly being paid out to volunteers daily enlisting. The banks of the city have already liberally subscribed, and $150,000 of the loan will be paid by them and other corporations of the city to the War Committee, and to raise the remaining $350,000 we now appeal.

First—To the men of wealth who have or can borrow money to come and pay in and take scrip. We have over 100 men in the city that should take from $1,000 to $5,000 of this loan. A few of this class have already paid in to the Committee $1,000 and upwards.

Second—We have several hundred men that are doing a good business—some of them are subject to the draft, and we confidently expect that over three hundred gentlemen of this class will come and pay in $500 each and take the scrip.

Third, We appeal to all the clerks and working men of the city and county, who have or can raise $50, $100, $200 or $300, to come forward with the money and take scrip. As your numbers will exceed ten thousand, we look to you for aid in this work. The loan is a good one; you will be sure to get your money, and ten per cent interest till the county repays the loan.

We feel confident you will respond to this call. Unless you do come forward and aid, the draft will certainly come. If you come up nobly to the work, and fill the Treasury of the county with funds, we are confident that we shall save the county from the disgrace of a draft.

CHARLES H. WALKER, Chairman.

On motion of Mr Underwood, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Greenbaum, Randolph and the Chair, to draw up an address for volunteers, and that 15,000 copies be printed for distribution.

On motion of Henry Greenbaum, the following Committee were appointed, with power to add to the number, to canvass their respective lines of business:

Groceries—H. G. Powers, H. W. Hinsdale.
Grain—Murray Nelson, Charles Randolph.
Clothing, Dry Goods and Crockery—J. H. Bowen, P. Wadsworth and H. W. King.
Lumber—Nathan Mears, S. G. B. Howard, N. Luddington and Jesse Spaulding.
Hardware—S. Hale, G. M. Kimbark.
Packers—P. L. Underwood, Jacob Singer.
Railroads—C. H. Walker, C. G. Hammond and P. H. Smith.
Manufactures—T. W. Baxter, J. C. Brown and James George.
Boots and Shoes—W. E. Doggett, D. McDonald.
Books and Stationers—F. Munson, T. W. [illegible].
Drugs and Paints—O. F. Fuller, B. P. [illegible].
Distillers—S. M. Nickerson, U. H. Crosby.
Coal and Wood—A. B. Meeker, E. [illegible] Rodgers.
Lawyers—Wirt Dexter, Charles Reid and E. A. Storrs.

Other committees to be appointed by the chair.
The meeting then adjourned.

The Wood Splitter.

We yesterday referred to a new invention of great value in this labor-saving age, the Wood Splitter, the twin brother of the power saw, and sure of introduction everywhere to work beside it in the operations of reducing wood to fuel. We spent a little time, yesterday afternoon, in examining the machine and *modus operandi*, at the wood yard on the corner of Madison and Canal streets, where it may still be seen. To us it seemed to be perfect, and needed nothing further to improve it. Quite a number of people were present, and the manner in which the "splitter" walked into a knotty stick, tearing it completely asunder, elicited the highest encomiums. The attendant—one man is sufficient to work it—informed us that he could easily split two cords of short stove wood per hour—equal to the work of one man for ten hours. The machine is a novelty, sure widely to be appreciated, and become a self-evident necessity among wood dealers and large consumers of wood. It can be easily attached, by means of a belt and pulley, to any machinery driven by horse or steam power, and is at once the simplest and apparently the most successful of appliances for the work it performs. It may be seen and examined as above.

Jealousy and Attempted Shooting.

The residents in the vicinity of Clark and Madison street, on Tuesday evening, had their attention attracted by cries of murder proceeding from the office of Dr. A. J. Higgins, and found that person engaged in what threatened to be mortal combat with one Henry Petrie residing on Madison street. Both were covered with blood, and the latter was attempting to use a revolver. The belligerents were arrested and taken to the Central Station, where Petrie avowed himself the assailant, and preferred a charge against Dr. Higgins of tampering with his marital rights, on which charge the prisoner has been held to bail by Justice Miller to appear on Monday next. Yesterday, fearing that Higgins would abscond from the State, Mr. Petrie applied for a warrant for his re-arrest from Judge Williams of the Circuit Court. The accused was re-arrested, and now stands held in further bonds of $3,500.

There is great disparity of ages between Petrie and his wife, and their union has been an unhappy one. Higgins has occupied the relation of their family physician. The unhappy affair is of no recent origin, and has taken this phase by Petrie's attempt to kill the assailant of his honor. The evidences of guilty connection of the pair are claimed to be of the most conclusive nature. Higgins, who is most respectably connected, has before been associated with a similar scandal, and given pretty conclusive evidence of how bad a propelling power Spiritualism may become to a weak head and shaky principles.

ANOTHER FEMALE SOLDIER.—A young drummer arrived in Chicago from the East on Tuesday night, and found his (?) way to the Rest, where he (?) was hospitably entertained. He (?) was lame, and faint, suffering from wounds received in battle, and the doctor was sent for. The drummer boy (?) was discovered to be a woman, she (?) was arrested and taken to the Central Police Station, but being wounded was allowed to occupy the parlor instead of being consigned to a cell.

Our reporter conversed last evening with this erratic specimen of womanhood. She was still habited in male attire, and looked the drummer boy to perfection. She stated that she enlisted three years ago, in company A, 113th Indiana Regiment, at Lafayette, under the name of Harris. She refuses to tell her real name. She has been in nine engagements, being several times wounded. At Petersburg a ball passed through both thighs, without breaking a bone. She left her regiment two months ago on sick furlough, going to Brooklyn, New York, and was now going thence to Burlington, Iowa, though for what purpose she does not state. She says that her parents are both dead, and three brothers have been killed in battle. She has never before been detected. She gave her age as nineteen.

FUNERAL OF A WAIF.—The readers of the TRIBUNE will recollect that about three weeks ago officer Major Yelverton of the detective force found in the streets a three days old infant. He took the foundling home and treated it with the utmost care, but despite his every attention the little deserted one died yesterday morning. The body was interred at Rosehill.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Bounty Question—Ten Dollars to be Paid to Brokers for Each Recruit—Equalization of Taxes.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, the President, J. M. Allen, in the Chair.

The following members answered their names: Allen, Brady, Chandler, Dalton, De Wolf, Drandorff, Ebbrook, Brown, Farwell, Fisher, Haines, Harmo, Irvin, Johnson, James, Kingsley, Niles, Pancker, Pinney, Peacock, Robinson, Schierding, Strong, Steinmuller, Shackford, Taylor E.S., and Whitney.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read, and on motion, approved.

Supervisor Johnson offered the following:

Resolved, That the War Fund Committee be, and are hereby authorized to pay to any person who enlists a man, duly mustered into the service of the United States on presentation of a certificate from any recruiting officer showing that such person has enlisted a man for the service, the sum of ten dollars out of the fund appropriated Sept. 6, 1864.

Supervisor Charleston urged the adoption of the resolution. It required men to take hold of the matter and drum up recruits, but if they are not paid for their trouble they will not trouble themselves about it.

Supervisor Farwell thought the sum proposed was too little. The board ought to make the sum an object for parties to go to work. He moved to amend by inserting "twenty dollars" in place of "ten dollars," and in case a man comes forward he shall be paid the twenty dollars in addition to the bounty paid by the county. He thought the county committed an error in repealing the clause relative to substitutes. The recruiting agents complain that recruits are not coming forward.

Supervisor Fisher was in favor of the amendment.

Supervisor E. S. Taylor concurred in the passage of the amendment.

Supervisor Haines was in favor of paying the $20, and in repealing the action of the Board relative to substitutes.

Supervisor Johnson wanted to know why give $20, when the men can be had for $10.

Supervisor Farwell withdrew his amendment.

Supervisor E. S. Taylor was in favor of making the amount $20. Great numbers of recruits come from Canada, at an expense of about $12.

Supervisor Haines wanted a contract from some of the recruiting officers stating that they would get the men for $10.

Supervisor Shackford offered the amendment withdrawn by Supervisor Farwell.

Supervisor Dalton moved to lay the amendment on the table. Out of order.

Supervisor Shackford withdrew his substitute.

The original resolution was then carried.

On motion of Supervisor Dalton, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Citizen's Committee relative to the propriety of paying the bounty to substitutes.

Supervisor Russell suggested the propriety of consulting legal advice.

Supervisor Shackford stated that some of the bankers told him a legal question might arise if the bounty were paid to substitutes.

Supervisor Niles thought that a technicality could be avoided by paying to all men credited to Cook county.

Supervisor Russell thought it was advisable to pay substitutes. Many aliens resident here have taken large bounties to be credited to other localities. If substitutes were paid the bounty, this would keep the aliens here to be credited to this county. The county enrolment numbers 40,000 men, of whom only about one-fourth are liable to military duty.

Supervisor Charleston moved to lay on the table until 9 o'clock this morning.

Supervisor Shackford was opposed to the postponement. By so doing we lose one day.

Supervisor Dalton altered his motion so as to read that the Committee inquire if the Board can aid the Citizens' Committee in any way.

Supervisor Charleston withdrew his motion to postpone.

Supervisor Dalton's motion was then adopted.

The Chair appointed the following Committee: Supervisors Dalton, Rees and Drandorff.

On motion adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board met at 2 o'clock p. m.—the President in the chair.

Supervisor Steinmuller offered the following:

Resolved, That the War Fund Committee be, and hereby are instructed to keep a record of the residence of all families of soldiers drawing their weekly subsistence from the county war fund.

Resolved, That the several members of the War Fund Committee be required to inform the persons drawing such subsistence, to report to said committee in every case immediately after a change of residence has taken place.

Supervisor Charleston supported the motion, and said frauds had been committed.

Supervisor Johnson said there were no frauds committed on the committee.

Supervisor Charleston said numbers of soldiers wives were drawing the weekly allowance from the county, while at the same time their husbands had been discharged from service, and were now earning good wages.

On motion of Supervisor Shackford the matter was laid on the table.

Supervisor Dalton from the committee to confer with the citizens committee, said that some of the latter doubted the legality of the matter.

Supervisor Rees moved that Col. Hough be requested to give his views on the question to the Board.

Col. Hough, on request of the Board, stated he had a conversation with Judge Arrington relative to the legality of paying substitutes. He said all the Board required to know was that the same had been enlisted and credited to Cook county. It was just as legal the one way as the other. His (the speaker's) opinion is that the bounty should be paid to all men credited to the county. Colonel Hancock held views similar to his.

Supervisor McGlashan inquired if it would be legal to pay substitutes.

Mr. Hough stated that if he were a large holder of scrip he would not like to have the bounty paid to substitutes.

On motion of Supervisor Irwin, it was resolved to postpone action until this morning, so as to give the committee an opportunity to bring in a detailed report.

On motion, Supervisor Steinmuller's resolution was then taken up for action.

Supervisor Shackford moved to indefinitely postpone. Lost—ayes, 21; noes, 24.

A vote was then taken on the resolution, and declared carried.

Supervisor Pancker offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Supervisors be instructed to inquire and find out, in their respective wards and towns, what soldiers have returned from the war whose wives continue to draw from the relief fund, that such payments may be stopped, and it shall be the duty of said Supervisors to report to the War Fund Committee—the same to be done without charge.

Supervisor Drandorff offered the following, which, on motion, was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

WHEREAS, With the rapid increase of the population of Cook county, the number of insane and lunatic persons has increased to such an extent that only very few of this class of persons can find accommodation in the State Asylum at Jacksonville; and

WHEREAS, By far the greater part of these unfortunate persons must of necessity be confined in the County Poor House, which has no facilities for their proper and scientific treatment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board petition the next Legislature of this State for the passage of a law authorizing this county to erect and maintain a lunatic asylum for the exclusive use of this county.

Resolved, also, That the law ought to be so framed as to permit adjoining counties, who are willing to contribute a proportionate share towards the erection and maintenance of the asylum, to partake of the benefits of said act.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Boards of Supervisors of the adjoining counties.

Supervisor Kingsley, from the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, submitted the following:

Your Committee on Equalization of Taxes to whom was referred the several assessment rolls and railroad lists, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that they have examined the same and recommend that ten per cent be added to the assessment rolls of the towns of South Chicago and Hyde Park, and that 25 per cent be added to the assessment roll of the town of Palos, and that deductions be made from the following assessment rolls, as follows:

Evanston 5 per cent, Maine 5, New Trier 10, Rich 10, Bloom 5, Bremen 15, Calumet 15, Cicero 15, Elk Grove 15, Jefferson 15, Lake View 15, Lemont 15, Lyons 15, Niles 15, Northfield 15, Orland 15, Palatine 15, Schaumberg 15, Thornton 15, Wheeling 15, Worth 15, Lake 25, Leyden 25, Barrington 25, Proviso 50.

The Committee recommended that no change be made in the assessment of rolls in the towns of North Chicago, West Chicago and Hanover, nor in the railroad bids.

On motion of Supervisor Russell, a committee of three was appointed to confer by telegraph with Washington in relation to the draft, asking that the county be drafted as a unit, if the draft come off.

The Chair appointed Supervisors Russell, Chandler and Gormley.

On motion of Supervisor Irwin, an appropriation of $100 was made on behalf of the Teachers' Institute.

Supervisor Johnson called the attention of the Board to the fact that eighteen soldiers, mustered in at Springfield, and credited to Cook county, had sued the county for the bounty.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned until 7½ o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board met at 7½ o'clock p. m., the President in the Chair. After the Clerk had called the roll, the Board commenced drawing Jurors for the fall term, at the completion of which

The Board adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE EVANSTON CLAM BAKE.—The hundreds of people who participated in the festivities of that occasion yesterday will not soon forget the joyous scenes. Many went to gratify curiosity, having never sat down by the seashore to roast these excellent bivalves in the primitive way. But the majority of the multitude were there to enjoy again the rich feast that they had loved so well when dwelling on the shores of New England. The long tables, extending for many hundred feet on the sides of a hollow square in the lovely groves of that village, were loaded with those edibles our forefathers loved so well, and the hosts of hungry people were too many for those lengthy tables to accommodate. All partook freely, voted the feast most excellent, and praised the people of Evanston generally and the projectors and managers especially. The multitude were served generously and gracefully by the ladies and gentlemen, from 1 to 3 o'clock, when they withdrew to another portion of the grove to listen to brief speeches from Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Evanston, and Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago, delivered in their ever pleasing style. Our brave soldiers were not forgotten; their deeds of valor and many privations were spoken of in tones of eloquent sympathy. Mr. Scammon called for all in the assembly who were in favor of freedom against tyranny—liberty and true republicanism against bondage and the government of a rotten aristocracy—in favor of rejoicing over the glorious victories of our Federal troops, and of looking cheerful when the news of temporary disaster came—to manifest it by raising their hands. And the whole multitude lifted up their hands toward heaven. There was not a disloyal heart there. They then gave three hearty cheers for the Union, and departed for home full of happiness and—clams.

The proceeds, which we hope may prove ample, are for the completion of the beautiful Baptist Church, now nearly finished, in that village.

Our advice—Go to the next Clam Bake, especially if it occurs at Evanston.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—TO CORRESPONDENTS.—From the large number of unstamped letters asking for a reply received at Camp Douglas, the following order has been rendered necessary:

OFFICE COMMISSARY PRISONERS,
CAMP DOUGLAS, ILLINOIS, September 6.

CIRCULAR: Persons writing to the Commanding officer of this Camp, or to the Commissary of Prisoners, for the purpose of making inquiries in regard to prisoners of war, are hereby notified that unless they enclose stamps to pay return postage, their communications will not be answered.

By order of B J. Sweet, Colonel V. R. C., Commanding post.

L. C. SKINNER, Lieut Colonel V. R. C., Commissary of Prisoners.

ANOTHER ARREST.—Two more of the young scamps who entered the store of P. T. Sherlock were yesterday arrested by officers Sherman and Miller. They were found at Decatur, where they had visited the State Fair for the purpose of disposing of their plunder. About $230 worth of goods was recovered from them, consisting of gold pens, portmonnaies, and campaign medals. They were sent before Commissioner Williams. The whole amount taken from Mr. Sherlock is about $300.

Paper Hanging, &c., &c., at N. York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph St. au27-p734-3t

LOCAL MATTERS.

Dr. James.—It is said by those having occasion for such services as Dr. James renders, to have no superior in the treatment of private diseases, or diseases of the genital or sexual organs. Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans, thirteen years of which time he conducted the largest hospital in the United States for the treatment of private diseases, and for the last three years he has been practicing in Chicago.

Within the last fifteen years Dr. James has treated more diseases of an infectious venereal character successfully than any other doctor in the United States.

Dr. James is the only specialist treating the sexual organs in the United States, that has testimonials eulogistic of his professional skill and success—from Professors of Medical Colleges and hospitals in the United States *that are living*—not in a *foreign* country—but can be referred to at any time.

Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, up stairs. Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. se15-a220-1t

A "Cough," "Cold," or Irritated Throat, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York; Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; N. P. Willis, New York; Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate; Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston; Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. Sep3-1254-1m-FM&W

Bloomington Nursery.—220 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery stock, 40,000 Peach, 15,000 Pear, 100,000 Grape, &c. Send red stamp for new list. F. K. PHOENIX. Bloomington, Ill. sep11 q377 3w d&w.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillen Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MR. SEWARD ON THE CRISIS.

Address to the Lincoln and Johnson Association at Washington—His Views of Duty, the Draft, Etc.

NEW YORK, Thursday, September 15.—Hon. William H. Seward was called upon at Washington on Tuesday evening, on his return from the North, and he addressed them briefly as follows:

Fellow Citizens:—I understand that you are the Lincoln and Johnson Association of the District of Columbia. (We are.) Well, I inquire because it is well when people meet that each party should know who the others are, and I'll tell you, therefore, who I am. I am a citizen who is in favor of the same ticket you support—Lincoln and Johnson. I am for them because they are the candidates of the Union which we are fighting for. We have found it necessary to fight for that cause, and when I am obliged to fight for a cause, I am the last man that goes to the polls and votes against it.

Fellow citizens, in a speech I made at Auburn, I said there would be no draft, because the army is being reinforced by 5,000 to 10,000 volunteers per day. The people of Auburn understood me, and cleared their district of the draft by volunteering. Patriotic men in Philadelphia write me that there they understood me to say that there will be no draft, and therefore they stop volunteering. I avail myself, therefore, of this occasion to correct their mistake by saying that, as grace can only show itself by works, so *the draft will surely come if we do not volunteer and so prevent it*. I hope that point is settled now.

Fellow citizens, the Democracy at Chicago, after waiting six weeks to see whether the war for the Union is to succeed or fail, finally concluded that it would fail; therefore they went in for a nomination and platform to make that fact a sure thing by a cessation of hostilities and an abandonment of the contest. At Baltimore, on the contrary, we determined that there should be no such thing as failure, and therefore went in to save the Union by battle to the last.

Sherman and Farragut have knocked the bottom out of the Chicago nominations, and the elections in Vermont and Maine prove that the Baltimore nominations are staunch and sound. The issue is thus squarely made up—McClellan and disunion, or Lincoln and the Union.

Have you any doubt of the result on that issue? (No, no.) Nor do I have any doubt.

Many thanks, my friends, for this visit. Good bye.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Matters in Gen. Canby's Department.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.—Private letters received here from Morganza states that everything there is progressing favorably. The order for the consolidation of colored regiments was rescinded by General Canby and General Ullman, who was authorized to take measures to have these forces recruited from plantations. A few skeleton colored regiments were disbanded, the men being put into existing regiments, thus bringing them up to a more effective numerical standard.

Quite a force of Union troops was being concentrated in the Mississippi river, either in anticipation of a move by the rebels or for an offensive move.

The rebels have a force of some 18,000 men, under Gen. Walker and Polignac, above Alexandria. Flying squads of rebels continue to hover on the banks of the Mississippi to fire into steamers, but the indications, from the military movements about being projected by Gens. Canby and Reynolds, are that this will soon be stopped.

The health of the army is good, and the *morale* of the colored troops is highly satisfactory.

The cotton crop in Louisiana is almost a failure in Louisiana from the ravages of the worm, which has made its appearance as far up as Vicksburg.

Gen. Ullman has proposed to the President and Secretary of War the plan of establishing two camps of instruction for colored soldiers, one to be located and one in Missouri or Louisiana, for the purpose of collecting all colored recruits, who shall be duly instructed in their duties by experienced officers before being put in the field. The proposition is said to meet with much favor, as it is thought by thus collecting this force a reserve could always be depended on for garrison and other duties.

FROM MAINE.

The Union Majority will Reach 18,000

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Sept. 15.—Official returns have been received from 275 cities, towns and plantations, showing a total vote of 85,062, and a majority for Gov. Cony of 15,318.

The total vote yet to be heard from will amount to about 25,000, and will increase Gov. Cony's majority to nearly 18,000 or about the same as last year. The total vote of the State will be nearly 10,000 less this year than last.

Returns from 119 representative districts show the election of 102 Union and 17 Democratic Representatives to the Legislature. The Senate is unanimously Union, and every county in the State has been carried by the Union party.

FROM TEXAS.

The Rebels Enrolling the Slaves—Rebel Troops Cross the Mississippi—The Unionists Fortifying Brazos Santiago.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.—We have news from Texas papers as late as the 21st ultimo.

An order has been issued by Kirby Smith to enroll all male negroes, free and slave, for army service.

A Shreveport correspondent says Polignac's and Walker's divisions have crossed the Mississippi, and are said to have gone to Mobile. The correspondent thinks they will not stop short of Atlanta.

A destructive fire occurred at Galveston on the 16th.

Brownsville is reported to have been almost entirely deserted.

The Federals have fortified Brazos Santiago, and will probably remain there, close the port, and then blockade again.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Thursday Sept. 15.—The following are the Arabia's advices:

The London *Daily News* has an editorial on the American peace rumors, and contends that the North cannot submit to terms on which Jeff. Davis is prepared to treat for peace, and argues that unless the Southern terms are lowered there can be nothing but war.

It is asserted that active negotiations are going on in Paris and Rurin relative to the evacuation of Rome.

COMMERCIAL.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and B. A. & C., report Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat flat and quotations barely maintained; Red Western 7s 5d@8s6d; Red Southern 8s3d@8s6d; White Western 8s6d@9s3d. Corn dull and 6d lower on the week; Mixed 29s6d. Provisions heavy, except Lard, which is buoyant. W. N. & Co., and G. B. & Co. report Beef very dull, and 2s6d lower. Pork easier and dull. Bacon firmer and 6d higher. Lard active and ½d higher on the week; sales at 44s@45s6d. Butter firm.

Sugars—Dull. Coffee firm. Rice flat. Petroleum steady and in fair demand; refined 2s6d@2s9d.

LONDON MARKET—Barings' Circular reports Breadstuffs steady. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—p. m.—Cotton dull and prices weak. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull but steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 3—p. m.—Consols for money closed at 88@88¼; Illinois Central shares 47@46 discount; Erie 40@42.

Destructive Fire at Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Thursday, Sept. 15.—The large flouring mill of Krum & Robinson has been burned to the ground, together with the corn-crib attached. The warehouse contained five thousand bushels of wheat and a large quantity of flour. Total loss $25,000; insured for $14,000.

Iowa Central Sanitary Fair.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Thursday, Sept. 15.—The Iowa Central Sanitary Fair is still a greater success to-day than yesterday. The grounds are crowded with visitors. The receipts will reach several thousands to-day. It is estimated that the entire receipts will not be less than $25,000.

From the Shenandoah Valley.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Sheridan, 13th, says: Yesterday a reconnoissance developed the fact that the enemy was still in force in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, and a short but sharp skirmish ensued.

Death of a Clergyman.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.—Rev. George Bath, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church in University Place, died at his residence in this city to-day, in the 53d year of his age.

Markets by Telegraph.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR—Inactive. Holders firm; buyers refuse to advance.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 2,300 bus, against 8,850 bus corresponding day last year. Market opened at $1.97@1.98. Sales 40,000 bus at $1.93@1.96 on 'Change; 27,000 bus at $1.95@1.96—closing heavy. Oats quiet and unchanged. Sales one car at 60c delivered. Corn—no change.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged—8c for wheat to Buffalo.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.

FLOUR—A good demand for superfine at $9.75, and extra at $9.75@10.00.

WHISKY—No change in prices; 250 brls sold at $1.70.

PROVISIONS—A continued quiet market. The only sale was 150,000 lbs bacon sides at 20½c packed. No demand for bulk meats, lard, or mess pork.

GRAIN—Wheat—A good demand for red at $2.00; Kentucky white is held at $2.05@2.10. Corn quiet demand light; ear held at $1.32@1.35, and $1.35@1.38 shelled. Oats firm at 73@75c. Rye dull at $1.65. Barley $1.60@1.65 for fall.

GROCERIES—Market quiet. Coffee quoted at 48@50c. Raw sugars 22@26c. Molasses $1.10@1.20.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 15.

TOBACCO—Unchanged. Scraps $2.00@3.00; Green and damaged Lugs $11; factory do $13.25@13.50; planters do $15.25@16.75; common shipping leaf $16.00@18.50; medium do $21.00@27.50; good and fine do $31.50@36.50; common and medium manufacturing leaf [illegible].

FLOUR—[illegible] of extra at $10.50 and double extra at [illegible].

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Sept. 15—10 a. m.

CLEARED—Ore Morris, Lasalle, [illegible] ft lumber; 3 A Douglas No 2, Seneca, [illegible] ft lumber. [These boats are lying here waiting for transshipment.]

ARRIVED—Lucy Franklin, Lemont, [illegible] yds rubble stone; H G Loomis, do, [illegible] yds rubble stone; [illegible].

Toronto Canal Reports.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Thursday, Sept. 15.

UP—Red White and Blue, Rainbow.

DOWN—Western Metropolis, Nichols, Perry, Justice, Kate, York State, Trowbridge, Baker.

Wind Northwest.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.

COTTON—Dull, at $1.20 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—A shade better, but rather quiet, at $9.25@10.00 for extra State; $10.25@11 for extra round hoop Ohio; $11.00@13.00 for trade brands—market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Firmer. Western $1 81@1.81½—now held at $1.82.

GRAIN—Wheat opens better and in fair demand, at $2.20 for Chicago spring; $2.30@2.40 for Milwaukee club; $2.45 for amber Milwaukee; $2.50 for winter western; $2.60 for amber Michigan. Corn dull at $1.60@1.62 for mixed western. Oats in moderate request at [illegible] for western.

COFFEE—Very dull and prices nominal.

SUGAR—Dull. Cuba [illegible].

MOLASSES—Dull and nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but firm at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork a little more active [illegible].

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.

MONEY—Scarcely so stringent, but still firm at 7 % cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet at 108½@108¾.

GOLD—A little firmer with a more steady market; opened at 223, declining to 221, advancing to 225¾, declining to 221¾, and closed at 223½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—More active and a little firmer.

STOCKS—Better; U S 6s 5-20s coupons [illegible]; do 5s 10-40s coupons [illegible]; Treasury 7 3-10 [illegible] 1 year certificates [illegible]; [illegible].

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Gold has been steady, and on the whole firm during the morning, with few speculative movements and few transactions. There is a steady demand for customers. Quotations opened at 222, and fluctuated from that figure down to 221 and up again to 223, and steady at that.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR—In good demand and unchanged at $10.50@10.75 for brands from No 1 spring; $11.25@11.50 for red winter; $11.00@11.25 from white, and $11.75@12.00 for XX.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red winter Indiana $2.25. Corn firm; No 1 Illinois $1.50; No 2 do $1.45. Oats held at 85c for western.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher. Carriers asking 65c on flour, 16c on wheat, and 15½c on corn to N. Y.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 15—6 p. m.

FLOUR—Dull and in limited request.

GRAIN—Wheat—Chicago spring, unsuspected, $2.25. Other grades inactive at nominal. Corn—No sales. Held at $1.47½. Oats quiet and held at 77@77½c. Rye $1.50. Barley nominal.

WHISKY—Held at $1.85@1.86¼.

FREIGHTS—Dull. To New York—wheat, 17c; corn, 15; oats, 10@10½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 7,346; wheat, 1,346; corn, 44,591; oats, 91,296; rye, 17,396.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 19,780; corn, 45,180; oats, 87,250.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday evening, Sept. 15.

FLOUR—Very dull, with little export demand, and sales unimportant.

WHEAT—dull; Red $2.20@2.17; White $2.30@2.35.

LARD—Steady. 22½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull. Crude 40@43c.

WHISKY—Dull.

Pittsburg Oil Market—Sept. 14.

Crude Oil—The market was dull; buyers were not on hand. The prices are too steep for them at present. Sales of 187 brls at 34c, packages returned; 113 do at 35c, packages included. Large lots could not be sold at anything like these figures. The stock on hand is increasing.

Benzole—The demand seems to be improving. Sales 100 brls at 33c, delivered in cars.

Refined Oils—Were not inquired. We did hear of a single transaction. It would be impossible to give correct figures. The stock on hand is very large.

Detroit Grain Market—Sept 14.

Wheat—The market for white to day is nominally without essential change. Amber is lower. At opening, $2.24½ was offered for No 1 white, and $2.24 for No 1 white; $2 12 was offered and $2.15 asked. At close, $2.22 offered and $2.24 asked for No 1; for No 1 amber, $2.08 was the highest offer. Corn nominal at about $1.63. Oats—Unchanged on change. Barley—Under an active demand and limited supplies, the market has advanced to $2.35@2.40 per 100 lbs—Rye—Demand good at $1.45.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Sept. 12.

The arrivals of beef cattle reached about 2,600 head, being 500 less than last week. The offerings were in excess of the demand, and the market dull, some 400 head being left over unsold. Prices were without any material change, ranging at $10.00@16.50 for common, $15.00@16.50 for fair to good, and $17.00@17.50 for prime quality, the 100 lbs. Hogs were higher, and all offered, some 2,800 head, sold at $18.50@20.50 the 100 lbs net.

Philadelphia Seed Market—Sept. 13.

There is very little Clover Seed offering, and some small lots have been picked up at $14 per bushel, at which rate it is wanted by the dealers. Of Timothy we notice a sale of 150 bushels at $6.50, and 100 bushels Flax Seed at $3.72 per bushel.

Albany Barley Market—Sept. 13.

BARLEY is saleable in car load—about 1,500 bu—at $2.50 for two-rowed; 2,800 bu Lake Champlain, the first lot afloat this season, was sold for malting to go to $2.27½ by Messrs. Glazier, Leonard & Co. A sale is reported made for yesterday delivery, being one-third of the lot of Canada Barley which reached Oswego on Saturday, at $2.36 at that point.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday 1,180,000 feet. With a more limited supply, the market continues active and firmer. The temporary decline of $1.00@1.50 per thousand feet, which took place on Monday and Tuesday, owing to the extra receipts, and the want of cock room, has passed away, and sales have been made at last week's quotations.

SHINGLES—In fair demand. Market firm and unchanged.

LATH—Received yesterday 55,000 pcs. Market active and in moderate supply. Prices firm and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Stampede, from Grand Traverse Bay, sold by Bamlah, Lay & Co., 190,000 feet lumber, largely strips, $22.50; cargo schr Humboldt, from White Lake, sold by Cone & O'Brien, 85,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, balance boards, &c., at $22.00; cargo schr McCulloch, from Muskegon, sold by Morton, 95,000 feet lumber, common mixed, ¼ strips, at $21.50, 25,000 lath at $4.25; cargo schr Hubbard, from Muskegon, sold by Mason & Davis, 40,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, balance assorted, at $22.00; 500,000 lath at $4.50; cargo prop Union, from Green Bay, sold by O. Brewster, 200,000 star shaved shingles at $5.50; cargo A. shaved do at $5.50.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ₩ M	[illegible]
Second Clear, ₩ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ₩ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
Joists, Scantling, small timber	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second-Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ₩ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₩ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, Thursday, Sept. 15th 1864, by the Rev. Dr. Cummins, Mr. GEORGE M. AYER and Miss AMY G. BUTLER, second daughter of Geo. S. Butler, Esq., all of this city.

In this city, on Thursday, Sept. 15th, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. S. Russell Jones, W. D. SLAYTER, Esq., M. D., and CLARA, daughter of Dr. J. S. Clark, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, at 470 North Dearborn street, of cholera infantum, ALBERT HENRY, son of Henry J. and Alma Stave, aged 7 months and 20 days.

Red Jacket Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which act in perfect concert one with the other, prepared from the original formula given by the great chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used them successfully in his practice for many years, and by their use gained so great a reputation. [illegible] Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from torpid liver and indigestion. Persons suffering from any of these [illegible] pure and free from all those drugs and poisons usually put up in such preparations and palmed off on an unsuspecting public. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that in the RED JACKET there is virtue which no other Bitters possess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for Red Jacket and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,
21 River Street, Chicago.

ly1-m285-ly-1tev r d&p

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence, by two young ladies, whose object is simply pleasure and improvement, with either ladies or gentlemen, single or married, old or young. Those of fine literary taste and cheerful disposition preferred. Address GERTRUDE BROCKWAY and LEONA CUTLER, Elkhart, Indiana. se15-q[illegible]

WANTED—Correspodence. Two young gents, of the Army of the Cumberland, anxious to beguile the weary hours with the fair sex, and unable, from the nature of their profession, to make the usual "calls," are desirous of opening a correspondence with a dozen or more young, amiable, and intelligent ladies. Object—fun, improvement or matrimony. Address CHARLIE WATSON, Headquarters 1st Mich. V. V. Cav., and WILL GRAHAM, Co. B, 1st Mich. V. V. Cav., via Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Correspondence, by two of Uncle Sam's boys, who have been true to the Stars and Stripes, have been in the service over three years and in for three more, wish to open a correspondence with any number of young ladies who may wish to [illegible]. Object—love, fun and matrimony. Address, with photograph, "J M H," Co. C, [illegible] Ind., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two veteran soldiers, aged [illegible] and [illegible], with an [illegible] desire to make the acquaintance of young ladies, [illegible]. Address SAMUEL BUTTER and JAMES BIRD, Co. I, [illegible], 2d Div., 20th A. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU, Whose entire engagement has proved TRIUMPHANT AND BRILLIANT. THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY.

FRIDAY EVENING the great Drama of THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

[illegible]

Saturday—THE OCTOROON.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND F. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

A new and beautiful DROP CURTAIN has been painted from an original design by MINARD LEWIS.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13th, And every evening until further notice, will be presented the grand Romantic Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Henri de Lagardere ......Mr. Frank Aiken
Cocardasse ......Mr. McManus
Blanche de Nevers ......Miss May Howard
Princess Gonzague ......Mrs. Marshall

During the piece a Song and Dance by Miss LOTTA.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and lecture Room 25 cents; Children under twelve years, 15 cts; Dress Circle and Parquette, 10 cents extra; Orchestra Chairs, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $3.00; 50c extra charge to reserved Seats; Box Book open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Doors of Lecture Room open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8. Carriages should call at 10½.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW,
ONE WEEK ONLY!
COMMENCING
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th.
se11-q258-8t

VARIETY THEATRE.
Nos 119 and 121 Dearborn street.
G. M. CHADWICK ......Proprietor and Manager
T. L. FITCH ......Acting and Stage Manager

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5th,
First appearance of the beautiful sisters,
ESTELLA & CELESTINE
ALSO,
Mr. J. H. CARLE, The Great Banjoist.
M'LLE ELISE. Immense success of SIG. CONSTANTINE And WILLIAM SCOTT

Doors open at 7¼; Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clock.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Parquette, 35 cents; Dress and Family Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents.

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpeting, Parlor Stove and Cooking Stoves, Scales, Horse, Wagon and Harness, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Sept. 17th, at 9½ o'clock at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. se15-q71-2t

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT AT AUCTION, at the Warehouse of Wm. H. KEOGH, 25 River Street. AT 9½ O'CLOCK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th. se14-q[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Sept. 16th, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, a

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,

Consisting of about five hundred volumes belonging to a gentleman of this city, who is now in the United States Army. The whole will be sold by catalogue without reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. se13-q[illegible]

LADIES' AND GENT'S WEARING APPAREL AT AUCTION.

H. ALEXANDER, 126 Dearborn street, will sell this morning, September 16th, at 10 o'clock, a Lady's Wardrobe, Bonnets, Dresses, Collars, Under Garments, &c. Also, Gent's Coats and Vests. se15-q[illegible]

SALE OF RICH FURNITURE CONTINUED BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, At their Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. LARGE SALE OF Rich and Elegant first-class Second-hand Furniture and Brussels Carpets, AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Sept. 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, a large and elegant assortment of PARLOR SUITS in Oil walnut, Green Repp and Hair Cloth, walnut Marble Top Tables, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, [illegible] ELEGANT MARBLE TOP CHAMBER SUITS in Rosewood, Walnut and Chestnut. The attention of buyers is particularly invited to these goods. Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Three rich solid Oak Marble Top Sideboards, with wire backs and [illegible], Extension Tables, Walnut Fall Leaf extension Table, Fancy and Carved Top Oak Dining Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Rockers, and Sewing Chairs, Oak Arm Chairs, Walnut Hair Cloth Dining Chairs, Oak [illegible]. The above goods are all first-class and warranted. Those wishing good goods and good furniture, will make a great saving by attending this sale.

Also the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, crockery, &c. se15-q[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

THE CARGO PER "ROMEO,"

From Shanghae,

Consisting of

8797 pkgs. Hyson Skin, Twankay, Hyson Twankay, Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Congou, Souchong, Oolong, Mandarin Mixture, and Natural Leaf Japan Teas,

Will be offered, by public sale, at the stores of Messrs.

Gillespie, Moffatt & Co,

St. Paul street, Montreal,

ON

THURSDAY, 22d SEPTEMBER.

And immediately after,

SUGARS, TOBACCOS, WINES, &C.

The Teas can be purchased in Bond Catalogues, on application.

SALE AT NINE O'CLOCK.
se11-q[illegible] JOHN DEEMING & CO., Auct'rs.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. Likenesses correct; workmanship superior. Price from $4 to $10 per 100. A sample medal or pin, either in yellow or silver metal, 25 cents. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Medal Cutter, 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell Ketchum's Improved Cottage Sewing Machine—the most saleable machine in the market. Unrivaled for beauty, durability, and certainty of stitch. Price twenty dollars. Every genuine machine has Ketchum's name on the plate. KETCHUM & CO., P. O. Box 5863, Chicago, Ill. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents writes me he never had anything to sell like it. Disabled soldiers and others will find this a good chance to make money. Apply at once to SAMUEL FIKE, Box 3258, Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to know that the place to get Campaign Medals, Badges, Steel Engravings, Card Portraits of the candidates, and all kinds of Campaign Goods cheap, is at No. 1 South Clark street, cor. of Water, up stairs, over Preston, Willard & Keen's Bank. Card portraits, 1¢ varieties, $3 per 100; Gem Badges, $5 per 100; medals $1.75 per 100; Lithographic Prints, 100 varieties, $5 per 100. One dollar Campaign Prize Package is now ready. Full catalogues furnished. Address GOLDER & SAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents and Dealers in every city, town and county, to sell our new campaign BADGES, MEDALS, PINS, &c. Agents can make $25 per week selling them. Circulars, giving prices, &c., sent on receipt of a stamp, or samples sent for 25 cents. J. T. CUTTING & CO., 61 S. Clark street, P. O. Box 613. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15 per day, according to their business abilities. Sent free on receipt of $1.00 and red stamp (They are worth $100 to any party). Every family should have them. Address S. T. DEPOSS, 83 Nassau-st., N. Y. Room 4. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell our unrivalled Prize Packages, and also to canvass for our Photograph Albums, War maps, and other first-selling popular works. We have a very fine assortment of Card Photographs, Steel Engravings, &c. We are now putting up a new style of Prize Package that is superior to any others sold. Send for circulars to C. M. DUNN & CO., 189 S. Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. se15-q[illegible]

WANTED—Agents for our new book: "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS;" one handsome octavo volume, nearly four hundred pages. Price $1.25. No circumstance of the rebellion has developed better material for an interesting and instructive volume than the great raids of John Morgan. The work is replete with thrilling incidents, which while they do not detract from its merit as authentic history, lend the narrative with all the charms of romance. Send stamp for circulars. Address C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 38 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio, 112 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. se15-q[illegible]

WANTED—Disabled Officers and Soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of profitable employment, requiring but little capital, to apply at once to Post Office Drawer 6014, Chicago, Illinois, giving date of discharge and name of company and regiment discharged from. se15 q[illegible]

WANTED—Agents in this city and every town and county west for History of the War, Northern and Southern Maps, and other popular family works. Address with stamp, S. M. KENNEDY, Publisher, 196 Clark street, Chicago. se15 [illegible]

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere, to sell a great novelty in business. No capital and no risk. Address or apply to T. & C. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A village and depot farm, 160 acres, prairie and timber, stream of water, orchard, house, barn, granary, stock, grain, farming tools, horses, wagons, carriage, furniture, everything. Price $8,000. Eighty [illegible]. Address L. R. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street. se15-q[illegible]

FOR SALE—The "Lawrence Manor" Farm. This farm consists of 680 acres, divided into lots of from 5 to 40 acres (160 in timber, 500 in pasture, meadows and cultivated), with house, barn, and all in complete order, for a gentleman's country seat and farm combined. "Lots within 1½ hours' ride from Chicago, and 4 miles south of New Lenox depot, on Rock Island Railroad. Productive city property would be taken in part payment. Price, $30 per acre. se15-q77-3w

FOR SALE—A Valuable Farm. The subscriber offers for sale his farm of about 325 acres, situated on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and 2½ miles west of the village of Grand Detour, [illegible], [illegible] miles south-west of Chicago, and three and a half miles northeast of the city of Morris. This farm is watered by the Aux Sable Creek, a fine, healthy rock-bottomed stream, running through the farm, and is on the road [illegible] and [illegible] for a [illegible] stock farm. The farm is well adapted for both a stock and grain farm, and has few superiors in Northern Illinois for stock. [illegible] I will sell the farm in a body, or will divide it into two parts, giving to each an equal portion of timber and prairie.

[illegible] per acre; one half cash, the balance on long time, on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent interest, payable annually. [illegible] J. CHAPIN, [illegible] NATHANIEL WHITE. se[illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Recruits, volunteers, and substitutes. You will receive the highest city bounty, paid in hand, at the city. Do not be deceived by sharpers or men who will, Redpath is the superintendent, and any one will tell you whether he would be paid or not. 82 South Clark street, in the basement. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—For the Veteran Reserve Corps all men who have served two years honorably in the army, or marine corps of the United States, and have been honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. Also, those honorably discharged for reason of wounds or disability, may be enlisted in the First Battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for three years. A few Privates, &c., for the Second, third or 10th Regiments, V. R. C. are wanted. For further particulars apply at the Military Provost Marshal's office, No. 43 Randolph street, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—To say to the many parties in other States who have applied to us to furnish them substitutes, that we have confined our operations to the County of Cook mainly, and have not and do not intend to furnish any men to be credited to the quota of any State but Illinois. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark-st. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—To inform the public that we are prepared to furnish Substitutes at the lowest price for which they can now be procured. Delays are dangerous. First come first served. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Chicago. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—That those subject to draft should understand that the cheapest manner of avoiding the risk of being forced into the army is to pay WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to insure them substitutes in case they are drafted. Call and see about it. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes for the army and navy, for one, two or three years, and the highest bounty paid, at the Central Western War Claim Agency of WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12th, 1864—All to take notice, that Cook County is now prepared to pay $300 Local Bounty for one year recruits, and the Government is paying One Hundred Dollars additional bounty for one year, two hundred for two years, three hundred for three years. Having received authority from the Navy Department, to recruit for the Gunboat and Navy service, to be credited to Cook County, Ill., we solicit landsmen, seamen and ordinary seamen, firemen, coal heavers, [illegible], [illegible] can. There will be a surgeon [illegible] at the regular hours as follows: from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M., at the Recruiting Office of WM. MURPHY & CO. corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. se13-[illegible]

WANTED.—Notice. Chicago, Ill., September 1, 1864. A Branch Office of the Surgeons has been established at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, at the office of MURPHY & CO. There will be a surgeon in attendance at regular hours, to examine recruits for the United States Navy. Five hundred ship carpenters and two hundred caulkers wanted. Good wages will be given. By order of JOHN D. HARTY, Acting Vol. Lieut. U. S. Navy, Com. Rendezvous. se15-[illegible]

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WANTED—Drafted men of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois to know that they can be furnished representatives at the most reasonable terms and the shortest notice, by addressing Lock Box 6063 or apply at at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. W. MURPHY & CO. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes and representatives at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets in the basement. Call and get the highest cash bounty that is now paid in the city. W. MURPHY & CO. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Recruits for U. S. Gunboat service. A few more young men wanted. Great inducements offered. Local bounties now paid and the highest wages given. Parties bringing us recruits will be liberally rewarded. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. W. MURPHY & CO. [se15-q[illegible]]

WANTED—50 Gunboatmen immediately. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, Metropolitan Block, in the basement, recruiting office of WM. MURPHY & CO.

Call and get the highest bounty paid in the city, cash in hand. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Recruits for the Gunboat service. A few more young men wanted. Great inducements offered. Local bounties now paid and the highest wages given. Parties bringing us recruits will be liberally rewarded. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. W. MURPHY & CO. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes. Dear Sirs, after you have canvassed the city of Chicago, we would like for you to give us a call, and we will then be free to say if we cannot give the largest bounty to Substitutes and Representatives entering the U. S. service, for any period from one to three years. Seamen and Army regiment given. Gunboat men taken for one, two and three years. If you wish honorable dealing give us a call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. WM. MURPHY & CO. se15-[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy, and harness. Apply at 118 Lake-st (up stairs), between 12 and 1 o'clock. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a first class new and shifting top buggy; can be seen at WRIGHT & CURRIER'S Livery Stable, Michigan street, opposite North market. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures, good will and lease of a well established and paying family grocery. A satisfactory reason given for selling out. Apply at north east corner of North Dearborn and Huron-sts, Chicago, Ill. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Drug Store for sale—one of the best paying stores in one of the most flourishing cities of the central part of the State, doing a wholesale and retail business, assured, increasing and profitable. An energetic business man will do well to [illegible]. [illegible] an inviting offer. Refer to BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Druggists, Chicago. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class Family Horse (perfectly gentle and kind) and Light Wagon, with one or two seats, suitable for one or two horses; also, a single harness, can be seen by addressing "J R G," Care Drawer 6261. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Saloon doing a good business, 204 Kinzie street, corner North Dearborn. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—To relic hunters. For sale, a complete set of American Copper Coins from 1793 to 1856; also, about 50 Colonial and Continental coins; also, about 140 Brass and Copper Medals, Tokens, Store Card, &c. With the set is a Silver Dollar of 1795. They can be seen at Fairbanks store [illegible], or by addressing me through the Post Office, Chicago, Ill. C. F. ANTHONY. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Business. An interest in an established business—an excellent chance; two cottage houses and lots; several business places houses, lots, farms and lands. A. J. HALE, Real Estate and Commercial Broker, 89 Washington street, Room No. 4. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Photograph Gallery, centrally located, fine light, and everything in complete running order. Address Box 3568, Chicago. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A fifteen horse power engine and boiler complete, at a bargain. Call at 118 South Water street. J. C. REZNOR. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A brick house of 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, on Adams street, near Becker; a brick house of 11 rooms and lot on Willard place, between Washington and Randolph streets; two new frame houses and lots on Park avenue, near Union Park; a new two-story frame house, with brick basement, and lot 75 by 180 feet, with barn, on Park avenue near Lincoln-st., and a number of other houses and lots, building lots, river lots, &c. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Railroad Eating House building and furniture, for $4,500, situated in the town of Pana, Illinois junction of the Illinois Central and Terre Haute Railroad—the best place to make money in the State. Inquire at 55 Clark-st., or address WM. MUCT, Pana, Ill. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures, good will, and lease of a well established and paying watch, jewelry, and fancy goods store. Cash price $3,500. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Application at No. 167 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap. One elegant PIANO FORTE, rosewood case, carved legs, with all modern improvements; cannot be excelled in tone and finish. Also, a variety of fine furniture. For sale by CHARLES WILSON TAYLOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, 81 Randolph street. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class Eating and Drinking Saloon, now doing a splendid business, lease, stock and fixtures, will be sold reasonable. It applied for soon. Satisfactory reasons for leaving. Call at 313 South Clark street. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain. A well furnished Restaurant, enjoying a well-paying and respectable custom. The establishment is situated on the South Side, in the midst of the business part of the city. A lease for a term of years will be transferred to the purchaser. Address E. JUSSEN, No. 15 Larmon Block. P. O. Box 4266. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Burlington House Saloon, with stock, fixtures and one billiard table, situated on the corner of Canal and North streets. Inquire at the saloon. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A West Side grocery business in the West Division. The neighborhood is excellent and the patronage good. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 3843. sep13 q[illegible]

FOR SALE—At Amboy, on Illinois Central Railroad, a good Warehouse, with elevator and best of facilities for handling grain. It offers a fine opportunity for grain, coal and lumber business. Apply to EDWARD PETRIE & SONS, Lumber Office, corner Canal and Carroll streets, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., or address Post Office Box 5673. se15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Illinois, with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 200 bbls. of flour every 24 hours, with a three story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises or address PETROW & MOSS, Princeton. se15-[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—With board, a large front room and closet, unfurnished, to a gentleman and lady; also, a furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 232 Illinois street. se15-[illegible]

TO RENT—Store on first floor, with or without furniture, and two rooms on 2d floor, arranged for a good dwelling, with water, gas, &c., on Lake street. For particulars, address "W S T," Tribune office. se15-[illegible]

TO RENT—50 New Pianos, also a large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs for sale on the most favorable terms. W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street. se15-[illegible]

TO RENT—Two story house with eight rooms, on the North side, ten minutes walk from Court House. Rent $30 per month. Address, with references "P C H," P. O. Box 4130. se15 [illegible]

TO RENT—A cottage on Hoyne street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, convenient to Madison street cars, containing six or seven rooms. There is a good well of water and cistern in the yard. Apply to Charles Morris, on the premises, or to Alex. Barnett, 90 Washington street. Rent, $15 per month. se15-[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On South Clark or Dearborn streets, going to McVicker's Theatre, a lady's gold chatelaine and cuff, engraved "C." The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to this office, or 112 Adams st. se15-[illegible]

LOST—Willy Savage, a boy nine years of age, had brown blue eyes, fair hair, and dressed in a dark gray mixed blouse suit, straw hat. Left the College of Notre Dame, [illegible]. Any information of him left at the Central Police Station, will be suitably rewarded. se15-[illegible]

Wants.

WANTED—To rent a small furnished cottage. Address "A," Box [illegible]. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Information of Martha Steel, a colored girl, about 20 years old; when last heard of was at Cairo. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her mother, SARAH LEE, care of R. [illegible], Burlington Co., Iowa.

WANTED—A situation by a young man that understands the care and taking care of horses. Address "W. P.," [illegible] or call at Madame Hinton's, 139 South [illegible]. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Persons out of employment may hear of a business by addressing Box 1804, Chicago Post Office. [illegible] length of time a reliable [illegible] per day. [illegible]

WANTED—One hundred men to cars from Twenty-Five to One Hundred must have from 100 to 500 to [illegible]. 147 South Clark street, up stairs, Room [illegible] or write for further instructions [illegible] Drawer 6337, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To rent small house or rooms suitable for housekeeping small family, with a private and [illegible]. Address "REYNOLDS," Box 2493.

WANTED—Immediately, good carriage body makers. Steady work and good wages. Apply to [illegible], P. O. Box 878, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—Educational. An American gentleman, a graduate of [illegible] and who resided for [illegible] is willing to [illegible] musical, drawing and painting [illegible] established female school. Address [illegible] care Robt. Rice, Esq., agent [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A first class milliner, to trim and take charge of a [illegible] factory store. None but first-class [illegible] on KEITH, FAXON & CO., 45 and 47 Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—A good saw filer to go to Michigan. Pay [illegible] board. Call at office cor. Lake and West Water.

WANTED—A competent teacher (female) to teach the English branches, music on a piano, in a private family, in the country. A single lady is preferred. [illegible] or call at the real estate office of JAMES & [illegible] 98 Washington-st.

WANTED—By a young man, a graduate of Duff's Mercantile College, a situation as assistant book keeper or copy clerk. [illegible] good references. Address "F. C." [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a [illegible] Can give good references as to capacity and character. Address "W C," P. O. Box 1174. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—A young man desires board in a private family, or in a boarding house. Address "C," P. O. Box 934.

WANTED—A girl of twelve to fifteen years of age, to do light work in a small family. Apply to 418 Wabash avenue. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—Board and furnished room, within ten minutes walk of Post Office, by a young man, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address P. O. Box 3543.

WANTED—$5.00 per hundred, $1.00 per dozen for beautiful photographs suitable for albums, and warranted [illegible] Rhoads & Co's, 136 South Clark street. [illegible] stand photograph for $1.

WANTED—To rent, by four gentlemen, a suite of furnished rooms, without board. Must be within five minutes walk of [illegible] House. Address, stating terms, &c., Post Office Box 4759.

WANTED—Life Insurance Solicitors. Liberal commissions paid. Apply at No. 2 Methodist Block.

WANTED—A situation as salesman, by a young married man, in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and has an extensive acquaintance in the [illegible]. Address through Post Office, "C D," Box [illegible]. se15-[illegible]

WANTED—By a protestant woman, a situation as chamber maid, or to take care of children, or sewing in a private family. Good city references. Direct to the Tribune office "B [illegible]" for two days.

WANTED—Board by a young man, wife and child, on the North side. Address P. O. Box [illegible], or apply to 143 Kinzie-st, up stairs.

WANTED—To hatters, furriers and clothiers. A middle aged man, of steady, honest, temperate habits, wishes employment in a good house. Understands the cutting and manufacturing of hats, caps, furs, &c. [illegible] good city references. Salary not the principal object. Apply to "C R," Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, men who wish to make $25 to $50 per day in a legitimate business, by a small investment of from $100 to $150, are invited to call at 168 Dearborn street [illegible]. The most extensive and profitable invention of the age, never before introduced in the Western States. A rare opportunity is now offered for enterprising men, with small capital, to make money. [illegible] F. Y. CUSHING, 56 Dearborn street, Room No. 3½.

WANTED—By a respectable (new-comer) Norwegian girl, a situation in a private family, to do second work or general housework. Inquire at No. 32 Fourth street, West Div.

WANTED—A physician in Knoxville, Wapello county, Iowa, will sell cheap for cash, his house, lot and practice. The house contains six rooms, with a kitchen and pantry. Lot 80 by 66, with a good board fence, stable and other convenient outbuildings. Practice worth $1,500. Address ALEX. G. WILSON, Box 1496, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation in a good dry goods or clothing establishment, by a young man. Can furnish the best of testimonials with regard to ability, character [illegible], and has an extensive acquaintance. Address Box 2964, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A respectable healthy Swedish lady wishes to get a situation as a wet nurse. Any respectable family wishing one can have one by applying immediately at 67 Oak street, North Side. Mrs. [illegible].

WANTED—Several first rate Sash and Door makers, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given, at the Sash Door and Blind Factory and Planing Mill of WELLS BROTHERS, Fond du Lac, Wis.

WANTED—To rent a small cottage house, in a convenient situation, or to buy one for leased ground. Address, stating terms, location, &c., "A B," P. O. Box 1534.

WANTED—Substitutes and Representatives, at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. Call and get the highest cash bounty that is now paid in the city. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—In a private family, by a young gentleman, a furnished room (without board) within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. Address with terms, "E M F," Third National Bank, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as shipping and receiving clerk in a wholesale commission house, by a party who thoroughly understands the grocery business. Address Post Office Box 4697.

WANTED—A good book keeper, to take charge of an office. A single man with $1500 to $2000, who would loan the same on good security, will receive a liberal salary. Address O. V. MILLS, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A situation as Book keeper, Correspondent, &c., by a party thoroughly familiar with accounts, commission and wholesale business. Would travel. References given. Address "L," P. O. Box 5955.

WANTED—Photography. An experienced photographer, capable of taking charge of any department in the photograph gallery, wishes a permanent situation somewhere. Address stating terms, P. O. Box 229, Beardstown, Ill.

WANTED—By an active man, experienced as a salesman, and with some practical knowledge of machinery, agricultural implements, and a large acquaintance in the State, a situation in some capacity in connection with these branches. City references given. Address P. O. Box 5675.

WANTED—At 300 Indiana St., a girl to cook wash and iron. Apply immediately.

WANTED—500 laborers to work on the Peninsula Railway, between Escanaba and Marquette, Michigan. Wages $2.50 per day. Board, $5 per week. Parties desiring small contracts can be accommodated with good prices, and tools furnished, if required. Men are wanted to work on grading, track laying, and on gravel trains, and in the finest climate during the summer season, in the United States. Free passes to the work can be secured, and all information given on application to J. H. WILLIAMS, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot, Chicago. WELLS & PERRY, Contractors.

WANTED—300 Ladies and Gentlemen from all parts of the West, to act as agents for the sale of Butterick's Patterns for garments, Ladies Dresses and all kinds of Clothing [illegible] will in every family. No capital required. STACY & WILDER, Room 15, up stairs, McCormick's Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Chicago. P. O. Box 6586.

WANTED—$25 000 more to extend an already extensive manufacturing business, established since 1858, affording good profits. A man with the above amount to invest, and capable of taking an active or silent partner, in a business [illegible]. Address "Manufacturer," Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two unfurnished rooms (parlor and bedroom) with board for a gentleman and wife, can be obtained at [illegible] cor. Michigan avenue and 12th street. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Wanted, by a gentleman and wife, a suite of rooms in a private family, without boarders. Best references given. Address "A J B," Lock Box 6037.

BOARDING.—A large and very desirable suite of front rooms, with gas and water, unfurnished; also, a medium sized room [illegible] furnished rooms, can be obtained with board at [illegible] State street.

BOARDING.—A suite of unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family, wanted for a gentleman, wife, infant child and nurse. Address, with particulars, "M," Box 1839.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three gentlemen, may obtain a large unfurnished front room and board, at [illegible] at 199 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board, may be obtained at 225 South Clark street only a few moments' walk from the Post Office. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front chamber, unfurnished, with small bedroom and closet, to rent with board at No 136 South Green street, between Monroe and Adams—one block from horse cars.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 22 Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph sts. Also, a few day boarders.

BOARDING.—Wanted for myself and wife, a comfortable room in a private family or boarding house. South Side preferred. References given. Address "F P V," P. O. Box 3649.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Residence and Business Property.
30 Lots in Geo. Smith's Addition.
3 first class Stores on Lake and South Water sts. Also, Lots in all parts of the city.
[illegible] AVERILL, Real Estate Office, 7 Metropolitan Hall.

FOR SALE—Two marble front residences on Michigan avenue. [illegible] Residence on Prairie avenue, with large lot. Several choice business and residence lots. [illegible] J. P. [illegible], Real Estate [illegible], Clark street, Room [illegible].

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week) ......
" " (per quarter) ......
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ......
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months ......
Tri-Weekly, per year ......
Weekly, single copy one year ......
" " six months ......
Clubs of four copies, one year ......
" " ten " ......
" " twenty " ......

And to the latter club, one copy extra to the one ordering it.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Fifty Thousand Copies Already Sold.

The TRIBUNE compilation of gems of the Copperhead Convention in this city, in which preference is given to extracts from the reports of the Chicago *Times*, is having an immense circulation, and FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES have been sold. It gives the essence of the treasonable utterances of

Vallandigham,
Fernando Wood,
Cox and Long,
Rynders and Seymour,
Harris, of Maryland,
Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

with the lesser light of the bogus Democracy on that occasion. Let this eye opener to the intentions of the Peace Sneaks be placed in the hands of every loyal voter.

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere, especially

Among Our Boys in the Army.

Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE NEWS.

Gold is tumbling, day by day, as the Union cause grows brighter. It opened yesterday, week at 238, at noon had fallen to 235, and during the evening exchange, declined to 221¼. The gold barometer indicates a healthy condition in the political and military horizon, and as gold goes down, by the same sign down tumble the Copperheads.

From Gen. Grant's army the news is encouraging, and everything looks cheerful. The rumor emanating from the the N. Y. *World* that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Petersburg, needs confirmation badly. If true, Grant will hold Richmond at his mercy, and the fate of Vicksburg awaits it. It is the most cheering sign that while our army is enjoying a brief season of repose, it is being rapidly filled up and girding itself for the coming struggle, which cannot long be delayed. *Per contra*, the rebel army is gradually weakening, and deserters, as a member of Grant's staff expresses it, "are coming over to our lines in droves."

Read the dispatch from Cincinnati and see how gallantly and gloriously Ohio is going into the contest. She is bound not alone to go for Abraham Lincoln, but to give him the majority with which she branded Vallandigham as a traitor, and prove herself the banner State. Illinois will enter the lists in generous rivalry for the honor. Our editorial correspondent at Cincinnati also gives us the cheering intelligence that Sherman will not long lie idle. His troopers are already remounted and awaiting the bugle call to put spurs and away.

We call the special and careful attention of our readers to the eloquent and thrilling appeal of the National Union Committee to the people of the United States, published upon the second page of this issue. It is a document which will commend itself to every loyal man as a clear and candid statement of the condition of the country, and the duties of American citizens in this political crisis. Copperheads might read it and derive important benefit therefrom.

The split in the Democratic ranks daily assumes more formidable proportions, and to that extent has it succeeded that Ben. Wood, of the *N. Y. Daily News*, feels justified in announcing that the preliminary steps are being taken by the peace men to call a National Convention of the Democracy to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President. From other quarters we learn of similar proceedings. The Copperhead family is truly harmonious. With a war and a peace candidate on a peace platform and a war letter, they are like the Frenchman who called for something to take. The man at the bar fixed a cocktail. The Frenchman, observing the contents as it was put up, said; "Monsieur, you put in a little brandy to make her strong, a little water to make her weak, a little pepper to make her hot, a little ice to make her cool, a little sugar to make her sweet, a little schnapps to make her sour, and you call her von brandy cocktail. *I call her von grand contradiction*." And of such are the Copperhead platform, candidate, and party.

Gen. Grant is reported in our dispatches at Fortress Monroe, *en route* for Washington.

Our Washington correspondent sends a budget of interesting and significant extracts from the rebel papers in the interior of the South, whose view of the rebellion is not so rose-colored as that of the papers published under the eyes of the rebel authorities. The merciless manner in which the conscription is being enforced, seizing old men of seventy and boys of sixteen, the proclamation ordering aliens to take the oath of allegiance or leave the country, the offer of pardon to deserters, and the sweeping out of provost marshals' offices, quartermasters' and commissaries' departments, indicate that they are organizing and mustering for the last desperate struggle.

Our special correspondent at Freeport sends cheering news of the progress of the Union cause at various points in the State. At Galva an immense German meeting was held on Thursday. Enthusiasm is not usually considered an element of the German character, but Gov. Hoffman and Lt. Stevenson have aroused a feeling among their countrymen which is spreading and inducing even the German Democrats with the love of liberty and a new feeling of devotion to the Union. The report of the meeting at Freeport also evinces that the people of that city, who have just shown their patriotism by filling their quota and leaving sure for the next call, are wide awake and alive to the political demands of the hour.

A rumor comes from St. Louis, apparently reliable, that Price, at the head of 5,000 cavalry, has crossed the border, and is now in Missouri. In the present unsettled condition of military affairs in that State, the news assumes unusual importance.

Gallant Dick Oglesby has drawn a sewing machine at the State Fair at Decatur. He will draw a better prize at the hands of the people of Illinois next November.

Hon. John Wentworth will address a Union meeting at Madison, Wis., on Wednesday next, and at Palatine, in this county, on Friday afternoon next, and at Burlington on the evening of that day.

The telegraph reports that the insane asylum at Binghampton, N. Y., took fire last evening at 8 o'clock. It was feared the entire structure would be consumed.

THE ST. LOUIS RIOT.

We publish this morning an account of a riot of not very alarming proportions, which took place in front of the Lindell House, in St. Louis, on Thursday evening. A party of rowdies took offense at the proceedings of a McClellan meeting, and stoned them out of the streets, tore down their transparencies, and adjourned the performance *sine die*. [illegible] will never do. The proper time and place for combatting the errors of the Democratic party are at the ballot-box on the day of election, when the only weapons will be good tickets. The proceedings of the set who broke up the Lindell House meeting are wholly unjustifiable. There is virtue enough in the country to vote down the Copperhead ticket, and we trust there is enough in St. Louis and elsewhere to put down, with an iron band, all lawless and riotous attempts to disturb any peaceable meeting of loyal citizens.

Gov. Yates' Appointments.

At the suggestion of Governor Morton of Indiana, Governor Yates and Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg have changed the dates of their appointments as heretofore announced, in order that Governor Yates may fill certain appointments that Governor Morton has made for him in Indiana.

In consequence of this arrangement, Gov. Yates and Judge Kellogg have recalled the dates of their appointments, as recently published, and changed it as follows:

Gov. Yates and Judge Wm. P. Kellogg will address mass meetings at the following times and places:

McDonough Co. ...... Wednesday, Oct. 5
Fulton Co. ...... Friday, Oct. 7
Warren Co. ...... Saturday, Oct. 8
Henderson Co. ...... Monday, Oct. 10
Mercer Co. ...... Tuesday, Oct. 11
Rock Island Co. ...... Wednesday, Oct. 12
[illegible] Co. ...... Thursday, Oct. 13
[illegible] Co. ...... Friday, Oct. 14
[illegible] Co. ...... Saturday, Oct. 15
[illegible] Co. ...... Monday, Oct. 17
[illegible] Co. ...... Wednesday, Oct. 19